REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,910.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 28	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	15	Half-yearly	31
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Monthly	3	Monthly	6

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Second do.	4 „ „
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For Advertisements which are required to be inserted for a considerable number of months, terms may be had on application.

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Contract Quarterly Advertisements Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamer of the s.s. ASSYRIA for Calcutta and intermediate Ports has been POSTPONED until TUESDAY the 16th current, at 5 P.M.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line home or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Peninsular Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August (exceptional Cases excepted), it is uncertain whether Cargo can be carried beyond Galle, Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, as the Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrainkote, 45 miles North of Calicut, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, viâ KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, CHAUBAR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BAHREIN, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BARREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

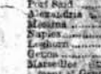
The s.s. CALCUTTA, 900 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. MACVICAR, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1874, at 5 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSREH	6
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomerah	6
„ Gwadur	24	„ Kuweit	8
„ Muscat	26	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bushire	8
„ Lingah	30	„ Lingah	10
„ Bahrein	30	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire	2	„ Muscat	16
„ Busreh	July 3	„ Gwadur	18
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	6	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, runs in connection with the weekly service from Bombay will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The steamship "CALCUTTA," 883 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. MACVICAR, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. NAISH, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE viâ SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ORIENT, 1,780 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early next month. This Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. Luggage and a Liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Ancona	£25 0	£19 0	£10-0
To Post Said	£30 0	£23 0	£14-8
To Suez	£30 3	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 2 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, Half-fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 25th Bombay Green, 9th June 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & C., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 20th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transhipments through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Provisions.
To Aden	£18	£12	Without food.
Suez	25	22	8
Port Said	26	24	9
Alexandria	26	24	9 10
Messina	34	34	15
Naples	34	34	14
Leghorn	34	34	14
Genoa	34	34	14
Marseilles (Quarantine)	36	36	14-10

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ADRIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For handbooks of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent (Incharge) Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER AND MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ACCOUTREMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

MESSRS. HEERJEE ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

23, Apollo Street, Opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineers' Stores. Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner worthy, they trust, of the support and continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Ironwork, English manufacture.

Steel Wire for Rope, 1 to 2½ per cwt.

Cast Steel, at 1s. per cwt.

Best Refined Iron Lags (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.

Patent Windlass Brake, Chain, and Sheaves.

Iron Cranes and Cupboards of sizes.

Anchors.

Copper Sheathing Nails.

Yellow Metal Bolts and Nails.

Patent Anti-fouling Composition.

Copper Powder.

Red Lead, complete in cases.

Bolts and Rivets.

Best Yorkshire, of every description.

Canvas.

Paint Oil, of various sorts.

Fire Engines complete.

Traversing Screw Jack.

Belting of sizes.

Clear Cloths.

Iron Tanks of sizes.

Fire Bricks.

Supplied at moderate rates

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 12th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain, W. WEATHEAD, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or Steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., punctually, on the day of sailing.

P. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th June 1874.

CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, (2,033 tons and 450 H.P.) Captain, P. S. TOMES, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 12th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 1 P.M., the following articles belonging to a Gentleman, consisting, plated cruet stands, ice pitcher, tea sets, tea and coffee cups, Chubb's boxes, card boxes, dressing cases, children's silver knife and fork, watches, glove boxes, pictures in frames, reading books, and lot of sundry other things.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., in Bungalow at Byculla Railway Station, near Mr. Curmuses Hammond's Bungalow.

ON THURSDAY, the 25th day of June 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above place the Household furniture, &c., being the property of the Revd. Mr. J. Small. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Few articles of furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, shaval glass, a cottage Piano by Cramer & Co., 2 Harmoniums, few dozen brass cabin globe lamps, Tamatival dresses, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Bay Arab Horse.

1 Double seated Brougham.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, Proprietor of the Oriental Exchange Room :—

One gold enamelled and diamond eye glass and watch.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the *"Bombay Gazette"* Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

BOTTLES! BOTTLES!! BOTTLES!!!

PLAIN and STOPPERED VIALS for FITTING DISPENSARIES, &c., at considerable REDUCED RATES.

FRESH ARRIVALS of pure CHEMICALS and DRUGS per s.s. AS BOTSFORD and CALIPSO,—

Pure Carbolic Acid, White Crystal, per lb.	Rs. 2 8
Hydrate of Chloral (Liquid) Guttman, per lb.	4 4
Guaracum Powders, per lb.	5 0
Tannat of Bismuth, per lb	15 0
Atropia, Pure, per dr.	7 8
Atropia Sulphas, per dr.	7 8
Pure Chloroform, per lb.	3 8

M. B. MADON & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists,

40, Bahadoor, Zoomma Musjid, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BOW-BELLS' SUBSCRIBERS.

THIS POPULAR MAGAZINE can be had from the next July issue, at the REDUCED RATE of RUPEES 8-4, or by POST Rs. 9-4, per ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, if subscribed without any of the FASHION SUPPLEMENTS. Other wise, as per our PRICE LISTS, which will be sent on application.

COOPER & COMPANY,

Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAIN GAUGES.

Of simple construction and guaranteed accuracy.

OZONOMETER CAGES

OZONE TEST PAPER.

With graduated scale of colours.

BAROMETERS.

Mercurial and Aneroid, the latter from pocket size up to the 8 inch dial.

THERMOMETERS.

A very large variety, for ordinary or observatory purposes. The fullest assortment of the above instruments by Casella, Troughton, and Simms, and other first-rate makers.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :

SHERRY—Reform	Per dozen Rs. 15
„ Virgin	„ 17
„ Diamond	„ 20
„ Amontillado	„ 23
PORT—Double Diamond	„ 22
CHALAN—White	„ 23
CLARET—St. Julien	„ 21
HOCH—Rudesheim	„ 23
CHARLES—Superior	„ 18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	„ 30
„ Pints	„ 16
MOSELLE—Quarts	„ 30
„ Pints	„ 18
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	„ 19
„ Reynac Pe	„ 27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	„ 24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE, was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when liable. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous and most wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Fever, Ague, Spasms, Neuralgia, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay,—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and hysterics. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Livie, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is recommended by scores of the most radical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in Advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of [illegible] from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels [illegible].

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10

Single Copy..... Annas 4

Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

LAST NIGHTS.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE, THE QCTOROON.

SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE. J. R. BYRON'S LATEST NOVELTY. THE LACASHIRE LASS.

NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE ... Rs. 4 | UPPER CIRCLE ... Rs. 2

STALLS ... „ 3 | PIT ... „ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

BASS' PALE ALE,

(FIRST QUALITY,)

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

Imported monthly via Suez Canal

CASH PRICE, per Dozen Quarts ... Rs. 6

Ditto Ditto Pints ... „ 4

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AKEODERMA.

(The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.)

Eradicates Mange on HORSES,

DOGS, CAMELS, | CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases; and producing a fine healthy coat.

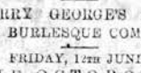
Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,



WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEEN, &c., &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX, 1815; ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 1842.

To counteract in some measure the necessity for increasing the Prices of per Dozen of Sherries and Cognac, we have, with the permission of Her Majesty's Customs, introduced a diminished description of package, thereby saving to the Consumer the cost of bottles, corks, cradles, freight, dock charges, as well as labor. This package consists of 4-Gallon Jars, admirably adapted for the preservation of Wines, and no precautions to ensure them both against pilferage or breakage, the Jars being secured, and a Trade Mark safety Label affixed on each cask.

The economy to the Consumer is considerable, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined quotations :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, Blue seal, very pale, dry, and delicate ...cost 80	0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, Blue label, very pale, dry, and delicate 43	0
		NOTE.—This is a Special Wine, which we are supplying for the first time, with the view of shipping it exclusively as our blue seal.	
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour .....cost 41	0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal 33	0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal; a good dinner wine .....cost 34	0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal 27	0
3 Doz. (4 Gallons) Cognac No. 1, superior fine old pale ..... cost 68	0	4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac, No. 1 61	8

The Jars can be returned for re-filling, it being our intention to keep stocks of bright Wines and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of ARAB HORSES (Grey and Chestnut), go in Single and Double Harness. Rs. 350 each. For particulars apply to Mr. DINANATH, Agra Bank.

VERY PRIME YORK HAMS (just received), 12 annas per lb.; in Cut 13 annas. Ham Sandwiches, &c. BAPTY BROTHERS, Fort.

COFFEE, FRESH ROASTED and GROUND DAILY, 12 ANNAS per lb. BAPTY BROTHERS, 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

WANTED, BOARD and a COOL ROOM in COLABA. Say Rs. 120. T. G., Care of BAPTY BROTHERS.

TO MILLS, PRESSES, &c., a quantity of "SOAPSTONE PACKING" For SALE at Reduced Rates. All sizes. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., 11, Hummum Street.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 2, Clare Road. Rent very moderate. Apply on the Premises.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

VAUGHAN-JONES, "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES.

PETROLEUM LAMPS. LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE," NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by draft 60 d/s.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842; IN EUROPE IN 1815.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.,

OF

BOMBAY—Dean Lane. BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.

CALCUTTA—Hare Street. LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.

WINE MERCHANTS TO

H.M. THE QUEEN.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.
THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BENGAL U.S. CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U.S. CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE SIND CLUB.
THE TUTICORIN CLUB.

REVISED LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Shipping WINES, COGNAC, and LIQUEURS in convenient requirement on the part of Consumers, viz., consist of

[illegible]	„	„	Claret.
[illegible]	„	„	Sauterne.
Six	„	„	Burgundy.
Four	„	„	Champagne.
Ten	„	„	German Wines.

Nine qualities of Sherry.
Four „ „ Port.
Four „ „ Cognac.
Seven „ „ Cordials, as detailed below, viz.:—

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.	Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Carbonne	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	8
Pyrt Medoc	Violet capsule	13	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.			Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	—
Volnay	Red		22	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne) ...	White		20	10
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

(CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s AND WACHER & Co.'s BRANDS.)		
Magnums, Finest Dry	80	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
„ „ per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	36	20½
Good Sparkling (Star)	33½	18
Carte Blanche, "Stanley" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

Nonnerail Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15
Hock „ Johannisberger	27½	22½
„ „ Rudesheimer	27½	15
„ „ Hochheimer	24½	14
„ „ Laubenheimer	18	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27½	—

TERMS :—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* CASH. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE—BASS'.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz. :—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 6 Dozen Pints	Rs. 3 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 3 12 per Dozen.

SHERRIES, &c.	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.	Qts.	Pts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality		37	—
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior		34	—
Amontillado, very choice, full flavored, soft pale		27	—
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate		25	—
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry		23	—
Brown seal, pale and dry		23	—
Yellow seal, pale medium colour		20½	—
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry		20	—
White seal, a good Dinner Wine		17	—
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor		16½	—
Madeira, East India, very choice		36	—
SACRAMENTAL WINE—Roto Tent		26	—

PORTS.	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted 15 years in bottle, original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	30	15
Black seal, Desert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good every day Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.	Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale ..... Black capsule	34
„ old pale ..... Yellow capsule	30
„ pale ..... White capsule	27
„ Pale, ... Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	24½
Gin, London, Old Tom, 1st quality	21
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	22½
„ Scotch, 1st quality	24½
Geneva, in flasks	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

	per case.
White Curaçoa, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crème de The, White Annette, Curaçoa noir, Crème de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Orangue Amores, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino.	57½

LIQUEURS.	Qts.	Pts.
Curaçoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	30	—
Maraschino di Zara, Noyeau	28	20½
Noyeau	27	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	25½	18½
Orange Bitter, best	24	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	28	—

Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Pts.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

Chateau Lafite or Mouton ..... Gold capsule	32	17
„ Rauzan ..... Black capsule	25	13½
„ Palmer ..... Blue capsule	22	12
„ Larose ..... Yellow capsule	19	10½
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Carbonne ..... Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe ..... White capsule	14	8
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 11TH JUNE, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market opens this morning quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 7,000, yesterday's receipts at the American ports being 2,000 against 3,000 bales on the same date last year, exports to Great Britain *nil*. Mid Uplands in New York is still quoted at 18¼d. per lb., but gold has advanced ¼ per cent., equivalent to a corresponding decline in cotton.

CONSOLS continue at 92½; French Rentes 94½; Bar Silver has advanced to 58 11/16d. per oz.

COFFEE is still rising in value, M. P. Ceylon being now at 113s., an improvement of 1s. per cwt. Seeds are also higher, Calcutta Linseed having advanced to 59s. and Rapeseed to 49s. 6d.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—Telegrams from Calcutta advise a further reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount and interest of one per cent., inducing a slightly easier feeling here, and Sterling Exchange has accordingly gone slightly in favour of sellers. Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, may still be quoted as 1s. 10¾d. to 1s/11d.; but for Credits 1s. 10¾d. to 1s/10d. are the rates; and for Documents 1s. 10 15/16d. per rupee. On Calcutta there is no change, nothing having been done in Bank Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tendency to-day is decidedly firmer, and an improvement of ¼ per cent. must be quoted, say Fours Rs. 103¼ Fours and half Rs. 101½; Fives and a half Rs. 108¾.

SHARES.—A steady business continues to be done in Spinning shares at fully former values, but Bank of Bombays and Land Companies are in less request at easier figures. The leading quotations at the close are:—

New Bank of Bombay	795
Ditto 2nd Re-Issue	485
National Bank of India	125
Colaba Land Company	1,145
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	132
Mazagon Land Company	955
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	400
Apollo Press Co	4,500
Bezar Cotton C. & P. Co	1,075
Colaba Press Company	3,200
Mofussil Press and C. Co.	595
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,640
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	3,000
Bombay United	1,340
Dharumsey Spinning	1,860
Great Eastern	1,355
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,475
Manockjee Petit's	1,450
Morarjee Spinning	1,520
Oriental	4,250
Royal	2,825
Soondersi Spinning	4,700
Treacher and Company	330 xd

COTTON.—There has been rather more enquiry to-day, but no increase in business has resulted, and prices remain unaltered. The day's receipts are small, amounting only to 2,269 bales, consisting chiefly of Barsee, Hingunghaut and Wudwan by rail, the only arrivals by boat being 77 bales of Compta. The arrivals for the week promise to be about 25,000 bales, and next week will probably show a reduction of 8,000 to 10,000 bales.

FREIGHTS continue to decline, and by sailing vessels £2 5 is now the general rate. Steady steamers are offering at £2-15 to £2 16-3 per ton.

IN PIECE GOODS and YARNS there is still no movement to notice. The demand is insignificant, and the market appears to have relapsed into a state of stagnation with little immediate prospect of improvement.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP LOUISA, 959 tons, Captain A. MacIntosh, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BARQUE JANE, 370 tons, Captain J. H. Botsl, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 1,500 bales cotton, 60 tons linseed, and 100 tons horns.

THE Italian mail steamer PRAGA, bound for Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 9th June and left the same evening. The Italian mail steamer INDIA, which left Bombay for Genoa on the 1st June, reached Aden on the 10th instant and left the same evening.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ASSYRIA, 1,440 tons, Captain E. H. Howell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (May 9th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bombay, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Arthur Wilson, Mr. Woodman, Mr. Annette, Mr. Margnett, Mr. Cursetjee, and fifteen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Assyria (s)	Howell	Calcutta, May 9.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Lochness	Micklejohn	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Louisa, MacIntosh, to Rangoon.
Barque Jane, Botsl, to Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Shakespeare, to Liverpool.
Steamer Calcutta, to Persian Gulf via Karrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
7	Mahratta (s)	Ewer	Kyouk Phyoo, 3rd June.
	Saint Monan	Wingate	London 5th February.
	Royal Alfred	Hughes	Liverpool, 16th Feby.
	William Ewer	Sharp	Mouineen, 21st May.
	Natmoo	McDermott	Pootee, 3rd June.

DEPARTURE.

June.			
7	Abyssinia (s)		

ARRIVALS—JUNE 10.

Battiscombe, Captain Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad
Johnstone Dy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department on duty, from Deesa.
Fitzgerald, Captain, Madras 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Aurungabad.

JUNE 11.

Gibbs, Major, 2nd Queen's, from leave, from Matheran.
Whittle, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 11.

Jacob, Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., to join, to Baroda.
Field, Lieutenant, 35th Regiment, on duty, to Mhow.
Hunter, Captain, 5th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.
Battiscombe, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mongolia, s, 19 cases yellow metal sheathings, Young and Co.; 7 bales printing papers, S. J. D'Souza; 20 cases champagne, 11 cases hock, 50 cases claret, 23 cases port, and 51 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Paramar, s, 2 hogsheads provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Falconet, s, 31 cases slates, B. W. Pathuck.
Midford, s, 5 cases umbrellas, Mahomedally Tyebjee; 1 hogshead rum, Merwanjee Cursetjee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 214 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons, Sussane, 25 cases brandy, L. Sibille and Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Isaac Lincoln, 1 case kerosine oil and 2 cases turpentine, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kent, 100 bales cotton, G. C. Bunbby & Co.
Lebanon, 53 bales cotton, Ramjee Roychund; 160 bales hemp, Soondersee Mooljee.
Jean Ingelow, 43 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee & Co.
Mahabuleshwur, 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
John Law, 200 bales cotton, A Kanklee & Co.
West Stanley, s, 50 bales wool, Dawjee Govindjee; 131 cwts. coir yarn, Khetay Dhurumsy; 100 bales cotton, Greedoo, Tippet and Co; 72 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon—64 bales cotton, Rampertab Loya; 20 bales wool, Damodar Hoorjee.
Marina, s, 158 bales cotton, M. Tingoe and Co; 121 bales cotton Knrop and Co; 25 bales wool Russiwally Alibuya; 114 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 22 bales cotton, Heeranund Nundram; 100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Statesman, s, 2000 bales cotton and 1,250 bags wheat, Halli Brothers; 65 bales wool, Seeras Nottumdas; 30 bales wool, Samuthmul Sawaldass.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 3 bundles and 141 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Allcobhoy; 1 bundle E teeth, Khambhoy Peerbhoy; 7 bundles E teeth, Sassoon Dawoodh.
Mongibello, s, 500 bales coffee, Planque, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Golconda, s, 2 cases chevais, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda, s, 1 case Cambay stone, Cumroodeen Nezmoodeen.

FOR HAVRE.

G Lates, 38 bales cotton, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.; 10 bales cotton, H Clarson and Co.
Mongolia, s, 600 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.

FOR HONG-KONG.

Malwa, s, 32 bundles Sidhuwars and 16 bundles shirtings, Bekmohobhoy Khanjee; 30 bundles Sidhuwars and 43 bundles shirtings, Meregbhoy Doma; 27 bundles Sidhuwars, Lodhabhoy Kuskey; 15 barrels flour, P. and O. Co; 99 packages oilcannon, Callianjee Kheisey; 25 bales cotton and 36 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 76 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 49 bales cotton, Nurse & Co.; and Co.; 56 chests opium, Jaffer bhoy Peerbhoy; 3 chests opium, Gunsidass Sobhagmul; 193 cwts. sandalwood, Mauockjee Nusserwanjee Patha; 43 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 30 chests opium, E. J. Abram; 10 packages horsetails and 47 packages oilcannon, 40 Hanjee Khetay; 2 bundles E. teeth, Dyal Ramdass; 81 chests opium, H. Goodmorgey; 27 chests opium, Hajee Abdool Noormahomed; 29 pieces E teeth, Dyali Ruttonsey.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa, s, 11 chests opium, Gunsidass Sobhagmul; 111 chests opium, Maganlal Phoobhoma; 5 chests opium, Moolchand Jugmohan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. L. D'AGUILAR, C.B., Royal Artillery, will succeed Major-General Sir David Wood, K.C.B., in command of the Kealwich district.

THE same paper bears with extreme regret that the state of health of Major-General Sir H. Tombs, V.C., K.C.B., R.A., is such as will most probably preclude his going out again to India to take up his divisional command in Bengal.

THE colonelcy of the 104th Fusiliers has become vacant by the death of General George Dixon, which occurred at his residence in Mount-street on the 15th inst. General Dixon entered the army as ensign and lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1820.

THE vacancy among the Colonels-Commandant of Royal Horse Artillery caused by the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Archdale Wilson, K.C.B., will be filled by the transfer of General Sir James Alexander, K.C.B., from the 22nd to F Brigade. Lieutenant-General G. Campbell, C.B., will succeed Sir James Alexander as Colonel Commandant of the 22nd Brigade.

IT is thought (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) that the whole of the twelve non-purchase regiments formed from the India Army on the amalgamation in 1861 will have landed in England by 1878. The last to return home will be the 109th, which will probably be brought to England during 1877 or 1878—before if possible. The 101st embarks on a term of foreign service this winter, and the 102nd will follow it perhaps next relief season. Some time may then be expected to elapse before another regiment goes out.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* regrets to hear of another death among the military officers who took part in the Ashantee campaign. Lieutenant Dillon, of the Army Hospital Corps, has succumbed to fever contracted on the Coast. This officer came home in the Thames, and landed about five weeks since apparently in excellent health. Of those invalids from the Gold Coast, Major Butler, C. B., and Lieutenant Chesterstone, Rifle Brigade, are doing well, although still unable to leave Netley Hospital. Brevet Major Helder, C. M. G., 100th Regiment, is advised to proceed to the south of France, but at present he is in too weak a state for undertake the journey. He has been granted twelve months' leave, and is now in town. Captain North, 47th Regiment, has been attacked by erysipelas, and is in a condition which causes much anxiety to his friends. The Queen has telegraphed almost daily to inquire after him.

AT a District Court Martial held at Fort William, on 29th April, Private George Wright, 1-3rd Bde. was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in shooting himself from barracks, whereof he confined thereto at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 13th April, 1874, and remaining absent until brought back by the Calcutta police on the following day; and with having offered for sale the following articles of his regimental clothing and necessaries:—Two cloth tunics, one serge tunic, two pair cloth trousers, one sabretash, one pair of drawers, and one shirt. The Court found him guilty of the 1st charge, and guilty on the 2nd charge, with the exception of the word sabretash, which the Court find ought to have been suttrasjee, and sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for 168 days, and to be discharged with ignominy. The Commander-in-Chief, in confirming the sentence, remarks the prisoner is a bad character and incorrigible. He deserved a severe sentence of imprisonment.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brev Maj H Fraser, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough wh ch will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate:—

Capt E B Reay, Genl Lef.
Lieut Col J S Hide, Bo S C.

The services of Surgn S M Salaman, MA., MD., are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Capt R A Prideaux.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave, on medical certificate, for the periods specified:—

Lieut A E O Cotton, R E, 6 months.
Surgn J Arnott, 3 months.
Surg J Roche, 6 months.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed to retire from the Service from the date specified:—

Brev Maj G F Boville, 29th April 1874.

The services of Lieut-Col P C Mackeson, Bo S C (recently deceased), were replaced at the disposal of H E the Com-in-C on the 8th April last.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

General Order No 9, dated 4th March 1874, is cancelled.

The following promotions are made:—

Mr John Jones, Third Class Naval Trainee Engr, to be Second Class Engr from the 10th Feby 1874, vice Jamsetjee Manockjee, pensioned.

Mr George A Buckler, Third Class Naval Trainee Engr, to be second class Engr from the 12th Feby 1874, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr George Sutherland, third class Engr, to be second class Engr from the 24th May 1874, to fill an existing vacancy.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W Scott has been appointed Special Officer of Police in Kattywar, with effect from the 15th May 1874.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G M Macpherson to act as Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Sholapur from the 11th instant until further orders.

Mr C E Lawson, Supy Asst Collr in the District of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Bhowrayo, Probationary Mamlutdar of Sholapur, in the District of Kanara, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class.

Capt G D F Payne to act as First Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandeish District during the absence of Lieut Baugh on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Rungrao Krishnaji e to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Athni, in the Belgaum District.

Mr Lalchanker Umashanker to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Pandharpur, in the Poona District.

Mr Vishnoo Narayen Bhut, B A, LL B, to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Aasta, in the Satara District, vice Rao Saheb Sukharam Krishnashett, promoted.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Azum Merchiraghudin, Mahalkuri of Bhungaon, in the Khandeish District, the powers of a Mamlutdar.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr E Hosking, 4th Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara, is to have effect in the 15th July next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Cazi Mahomed Lodik, son of Abdool Kazi, Asg third class Subordinate Judge at Tulsha, in the District of Haidarabad, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class.

Azum Bahadur, Virgan Kothi, Head Karkoon of Taluka Navalgund, in the District of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class.

Mr Charles Lake and Mr George Taylor re pectively delivered over and received charge of the appointment of Supt of the Common Jail of Bombay on the 5th instant.

Azum Mahipat Gopal, Acting Head Karkoon of Taluka Indapur, in the District of Poona, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class.

Rao Bahadoor Dewan Nowalrai walud Shekrim Advani, Extra Assistant Collr in the District of Haidarabad, is appointed to be a M g of the Second Class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Maj F J T Ross, Dep Collr of Sewanin Sind, having been granted by the Military Dept a furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, is allowed ordinary leave for the days.

Mr J F Easton to act as Second Asst Collr of Surat until further orders.

Mr H T Ommanney, Supy Asst Collr, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from or after the 15th proximo.

Mr J Davidson to be Supy Asst Collr of Sholapur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A F Morris is confirmed in the appointment of Natical Asst to the Ex Engr, Bombay Defences, from the 1st of April 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W J Fferne l, B A, is allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months, from the 29th May 1874.

With the consent of the Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to grant a furlough to Europe for 176 days to the Rt Revd Doctor H A Douglas, Lord Bishop of Bombay, commencing from the date of His Lordship's departure from Aden.

The following appointments are made:—

The Revd G F H Johnstone, MA, to act as Chaplain of Rajkot and Rhooj.

The Revd D H Cotes to act as Chaplain Haidarabad, Sind.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J G Beaumont received charge of the duties of Port Officer at Karwar on the 23rd February 1874, after office hours.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introductory.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOUSTON—June 9th, at Kirkee, the wife of James Hutton, Manager, Agra Bank, Limited, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SKIPTON—June 4th, at Jubbulpore, C. P., the wife of D. F. Skipton, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CRAWFORD—June 3rd, at Alleppey, Travancore suddenly, Mary Anne Campbell, the wife of Hugh Crawford, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

THE telegram received yesterday from England, and remarks contained in the political letters received by the mail and published in yesterday's papers, point to the speedy nomination of the Minister for Public Works in connection with the famines in India. It must be satisfactory to all concerned to know that the utmost is being done to mitigate the evils of these constantly recurring famines, and the importance of the measures about to be taken cannot be over-estimated; they may lead to great results, but they also may be liable to fail through the circumstances attending all operations of an exceptional nature, depending for their conception and execution on the impartial and wise judgment of a single individual. We have no need to look far to instance the truth of this. We are now suffering from the severe and wanton experiments of a monomaniac, in the matter of our State railways, who with great difficulty was persuaded to admit a gauge of anything over 18 inches; and now a man of vast engineering experience in India has been found, who proposes to unite irrigation and canal traffic in a comprehensive scheme that must inevitably shut up the productive efforts of all other countries in the world, leaving India alone to supply their inhabitants with food!

Having these prominent cases in view we must confess to some perturbation on reading the concluding part of the telegram, reiterating the narrow-gauge watchword of "burden on the finances," unfailingly to be found in all narrow-gauge theories; and, if they are to be taken as indicating the possible appointment of Colonel Strachey to the post of Public Works Minister, we must most unhesitatingly protest against any such job. It is quite sufficient that this worthy should be in the quiet enjoyment of a sinecure—a perhaps not unforeseen emanation of the narrow-gauge conception—in London, and we think it a hardship of the two the most bearable that he should be allowed to continue his avocations as Storekeeper, rather than that by any Court influence he should appear to grace the Indian hemisphere as a star of any magnitude. It is probable that the irrigation-cum-navigation theorist is now too old to be entrusted with a duty so delicate as that of prescribing for the Famine complaint, and it is not likely that his visions will be realised in the present century. We propose to have something to say on them anon.

What is wanted is what we shadowed forth in our leading article of the 23rd February last, and the proposed appointment of an additional member of the Governor-General's Council may not have been determined on without a consideration of what we wrote. The prevention of famines is a mere matter of expenditure of capital to the best advantage, and the departments of political economy mostly concerned are 'production' and 'distribution.' These may be ensured by irrigation and the construction of railways. The engineering features of these two classes of works are not required to be the affair of those whom the experience of thousands of eminent men has contributed to bring to the perfection of the present day. It is unfair to saddle India with the costly experiments of individual philosophers. The nature of the machinery of Indian Government is not apt to push persons into positions enabling them to originate and execute them, to the entire impediment of progress and loss to the country.

We opine that the new member should be strictly limited in his functions to the great question of ways and means, and the amount of them necessary to place the country in a perfectly satisfactory position in the shortest possible time with the least amount of pressure on the exchequer. We are however quite aware that, had a liberal policy and plenty of capital been applied by former administrations in the direction now indicated, the necessity for the new member would now not have existed; we believe that Lord Northbrook is himself capable of fully initiating measures which in due course will place India on a safe footing; and we look with more confidence to the political economists than we do to the self-constituted reformers in the engineering department that have been springing up of late from Indian hot-beds. We think it a great pity that the Government of India should not take the public more into its confidence in regard to its proposed measures affecting the tuition of the country. It is very clear that, without embarrassing the movements of the Government, there are many able men in India whose views, if elicited, would tend materially to the voidance of the errors inseparable from a system of bureaucracy, and we would suggest that, before the country is committed to any policy involving a large expenditure of loan or other funds, the Government should place the position clearly before the public.

No phase of the changes which education and Western civilization are bringing about in Bombay can strike the permanent resident more than the readiness with which English practices are being adopted by even the lowest classes of the people. We were led into a train of thought on this subject a few mornings ago, by seeing a man selling sugar-cane and lemonade on the roadside, the latter to be the better refreshment of his swarthy customers. His bottle of aerated waters lay on the ground before him, as he squatted under the shade of a thickly foliaged peepul tree, and by his side, on a piece of cloth, lay his lump of ice, with nothing more to protect it from the heat of the weather than a thin covering of saw-dust. This patentee of the road-side "iced-soda fountain" was evidently running a close risk, but the placid expression of contentment on his countenance showed that his calculations had not been made in a hurry, and that the burning heat would parch his customer's lips sooner than it would melt his ice, and double the demand for his effervescing beverage now that it had the additional element of coolness. To-day, when we see the fact before our eyes, it is very simple to understand that a man with four pice in his pocket should easily part with them for a brisk draught of iced-lemonade, or rather lemon syrup, when the thermometer is at 95° in the shade. But who could have predicted ten years ago that the coolie would come to take his bottle of soda-water like a *saheb*; or five years ago, that the incessant cry of "sore walker, lame legs," had become the nuisance of every railway station, that that swell drink would lose its relish even for the coolie unless it were cooled with a good lump of ice? But times have changed, and Treacher and Rogers, who used to send six dozens at a time of soda-water and lemonade to distant outstations, have been lost in a crowd of "manufacturers of aerated waters by steam-power," making, bottling, and selling their own articles at a price which enables many a youth whose father never tasted soda-water except in company to evolve and act upon the idea that "plain water gives you fever." But it is not these that supply the itinerant hawker of soda-water and lemonade. They have not yet, unwholesome though the concoctions of many of them are, reached the stage of supplying soda-water at half an anna the bottle *not* iced. And at a higher rate of charges than this the way-side business would not thrive. The itinerant hawkers have sources of supply altogether independent of the "manufacturer of aerated waters" whom gentlemen patronize. And these establishments where the half anna article is made and bottled are as strange and novel a feature of Bombay street scenery as the way-side salesman with his basket of lucifers and the "[illegible]" question, but one which is not likely to be ever solved, whether it was the manufacturers or the hawkers that first foresaw the demand that was to spring up for cheap soda-water and lemonade. It is certain that the two divisions of this new trade are mutually dependant. The manufacturer and bottler could not find a market for his article but for the agency of the roadside salesman, and the latter would be equally at a loss to find in the class of regular manufacturers one who possessed the secret of supplying aerated waters at half an anna the bottle. In fact, no stronger proof could be urged to convince an obstinate radical of the essential distinctions in "blood," than the different qualities of soda-water which refresh the aristocrat and the labouring man. Many a servant has to his cost experimented on his master's patrician stomach with an article intended only for the plebeian constitution; in other words, has lost his situation for going to the Parsee round the corner for soda-water which he was ordered to get from Kemp's. The poor fellow can never make it out at all. As he smacks his lips after 'the Parsee's' sparkling draught, and wonders if the nectar of the gods can possibly surpass this, he is perfectly at a loss to think what could have inspired his master to know it did not come from the proper shop. It is not in him to understand that what is nectar to the coolie is poison to the *sahib*, so he purchases another bottle and drowns his care in its grateful effervescence.

The great patronisers of the trade in cheap soda-water and lemonade are that anomalous class of Mahommedans, who, without ever having any ostensible means of livelihood, always manage to keep up a show that makes them the envy of the whole bazaar. They are unmistakeable. At all hours of the day, but especially towards the decline of the afternoon, they are to be seen parading those parts of the market where there is most to be seen, in a very paradise of happy idleness. Their martial carriage is well studied, and their clothing is always gay, set off by a bright silk handkerchief, a jauntily set head-dress with half a yard of the material hanging down the back, and the invariable row of two-anna pieces in lieu of buttons to fasten the jacket. They seem never to be in want of money, which is always being laid out in a dandified walking-stick, a pair of fantastically coloured shoes, an extra ring, or some other article for the adornment of their persons. These swains, it will readily be believed, are large consumers of soda-water, and still more of lemonade; and we venture to predict that the newly-opened roadside "iced-soda fountain," which suggested the subject for this article, will owe its success to their patronage. Besides these gay fops, an increasing number of drinkers of cheap soda-water is to be found among the Borahs, the Goanese, the Parsees, and the Soorties, Mahars, Dheds, and other classes of Hindoo out-castes from which many of the ranks of domestic servants are recruited. To the Hindoo of caste, its cheering qualities with or without ice are a forbidden luxury. He is left further behind at every step of civilization, and while his despised fellow-countrymen are rising to the dignity of "Belattee pan"—a name long fallen into disuse, as the natives have become familiar with the mysteries that enveloped it—he cannot slake his thirst or refresh his spirits save at some ancestral well uncontaminated by anybody of caste inferior to his own.

It cannot be overlooked that ice in his soda-water is not the last improvement that will raise the "nigger" to a level with the *sahib*. The time must be coming when, like the latter, the former will find even iced soda water an insipid and unrefreshing draught, and look for some more potent stimulant as the imperative condition of existence on a sultry day. In short, as progress is tending, one yet to be invented two-anna "peg" seems destined to supersede drinking fountains and all other charitable provisions for the refreshment of the thirsty wayfarer. We hasten to drop this grave aspect of what has so long been an amusing subject, but it is impossible not to see that a few more years and caste, as now understood, will be the safeguard of a large part of the native population from the almighty "peg" which has made lowers of so many Europeans of once high standing and brilliant prospects.

THE LATE MR. JOHN CONNON.

IT was our painful task yesterday to announce the death of Mr. Connon at Alexandria; but we should be doing injustice to our own feelings if we allowed that brief announcement to be the only record of the life and public services of a man who first made good his title to the enduring regard of the people of Bombay by the work he did as founder and editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. Unfortunately, the materials for a sketch of Mr. Connon's career are not so ample as we could have wished; for two years ago, when the state of his health compelled him to go home, on three months' privilege leave, he, in a fit of despondency at what he considered the failure of his youthful expectations of what he would achieve in life, destroyed an autobiography which was, we believe, singularly full and exact, and which, if it had been given to the world, would, like the memoirs recently published by Mr. Stocqueler, have been found extremely interesting. For Mr. Connon's was a checkered and adventurous career, and the story of it, told in his own racy language, would have charmed the multitude of readers who like to hear and read about those men—

Whose breath is agitation, and their life
A storm whereon they ride, to sink at last.

But from the recollections of friends we have been able to gather the following particulars of an eventful life. John Connon was a native of Aberdeen, and was educated at the Grammar school there and afterwards at the University, to which he gained at the age of fourteen an exhibition of £20 or £30 a year tenable for four years. Having graduated as M. A., Mr. Connon tried his hand at journalism, first of all in his native city, and afterwards we believe at Berwick, where he had for his contemporary and rival Mr. Alexander Russel, now and for many years past the distinguished editor of the Scotsman, [illegible] the leader after the manner of his countrymen, in search of "pastures new," Mr. Connon next settled in North Shields, on the Tyne, where he edited for a time a small north-country paper called the *Tyne Mercury*, and combined the bookselling with the newspaper publishing business. While thus engaged, it chanced that the late Mr. Wilson, afterwards Finance Minister for India, abandoned the occupation of a batter and started the *Economist* newspaper; and, being in want of a sub-editor, he chose Mr. Connon for the post. It was not a well-paid one, and Mr. Connon used often in after years to speak bitterly of the extremely shabby way in which Mr. Wilson treated him. But, at all events, the change from North Shields to London was a grand thing for the young man—it must have been in 1844 or 1845 when the change occurred, and Mr. Connon was then about 25 years old—and the bent of his mind had always been favourable to the study of the science of which Mr. Wilson wished to expound the laws in the columns of the *Economist*. Feeling, however, that he was not likely to get fair play in the *Economist* office, Mr. Connon answered in 1846 an advertisement from Mr. Malcolm, of the then well known firm of Oriental publishers, Madden and Malcolm, of Leadenhall Street, for an Editor to go out to India. At his first interview with Mr. Malcolm, on being asked to show some specimens of his literary handiwork, Mr. Connon pointed to two or three leading articles in the *Economist* which had just at that time attracted considerable attention. Next time he saw Mr. Malcolm, the latter gentleman said he had been to see Mr. Wilson, who denied that the articles had been written by his sub-editor. "Oh!" said Mr. Connon, "come along with me now to Mr. Wilson, and we will see if he dares to repeat that statement." They went, and the editor of the *Economist* was compelled to apologize for what he called his mistake, and to give

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 11TH JUNE.

The Assembly has voted by 348 votes against 337 the maintenance of the age of electors at twenty-one. This defeats the vital clause of the Municipal Bill.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 11TH JUNE.

The property of the Archbishop of Posen has been sequestrated.

LONDON, 12TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Scrats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Bullionfonteen ..... 5 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 94¾.

Unpaid French Rente, 1872 ..... 94.

Bar Silver ..... 58¾.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Greece, Head-Quarters, and Trebon.

CAPTAIN M. J. JONES, 2nd Punjab Infantry, has been placed on the retired list.

MR. HOUGHTON'S duty is to organise the general Indian correspondence of the *Times*, not merely to send home letters about the Famine.

DR. MOONE is spoken of as likely to receive the appointment of Superintendent of the proposed new Medical School in Rajpootana.

THE 79th Highlanders has carried off the palm for shooting amongst the regiments stationed in the United Kingdom and the Colonies for the past year.

THE March number of the *Pekin Magazine* (in China) contains a concise and well-written account of the audience from the pen of Mr. Wade, C.B.

A REPORT has reached Hongkong that the Bonita y Nona (late Venus), which left Macao some months since with 800 coolies on board, has reached Rio de Janeiro with only from 130 to 150 alive.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the establishment a light at Muttam Point instead of at Cape Comorin, and arrangements are being made for the transfer of the old lantern from Tuticorin to Muttam Point and for the employment of the proposed establishment.

TIMES are coming to a pretty pass in Rangoon with Madrassee servants. The *Rangoon Mail* states, "on good authority," that a young gentleman, an assistant in a mercantile firm, had a brain knocked out of his head by a blow on the mouth with a *lotah* used by his *Madrassee boy!* The boy has decamped, but we are told that the police are after him.

IN sanctioning the Budget estimate of the Gwalior Political Agency for 1874-75 for Rs. 88,000, the Government of India is said to be of opinion that should it be necessary to provide for the payment of interest on the loan from the Maharajah Scindia for State railways in the next year's estimates, such provision should be made in the India general and political estimates.

THE *Pioneer* hears terrible accounts of the state of the Lucknow barracks. It is alleged that they are so rotten that they will not stand repairing. Even during the height of the recent bad weather the roofs had to be taken off, or they would have fallen in. No small danger to the health of the troops is incurred by crowding them together in the way that such emergent alterations require.

FROM a return of the state of the crops in the West Berar division from the 16th to 31st May, prepared by Mr. Nagorao Jeyakrisna, Assistant Commissioner, Berar, we find that in the Chanda valley ... Bandpore ... weather is cloudy and oppressive. Khurreef lands are now nearly ready, and will be laid down soon after the first fall of rain. The rubbee lands are also being cultured. Public health is good, and there is no disease among cattle.

THE Moulmein correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* says that one of the Tsaubwas of Karen-Nee is desirous of transferring his allegiance and country to the British crown. The Chief who thus owns his country holds an independent footing, but of late years has been subject to the inroads both with the Burmese, who, as the more powerful neighbour, are desirous of securing the Chief as a tributary prince acknowledging vassalage to the Golden Foot.

"A CORRESPONDENT informatus," says the *Englishman*, "that there have been food riots in the Dooars, extending to Titaliyah, of so serious a nature that it became necessary to call out the military, and several persons were killed or wounded." This announcement has a certain significance which causes us to wonder that our contemporary should have given publicity to it without endeavouring in some way to ascertain its value. Surely, if time had admitted of the correspondent's communication reaching Calcutta, news of such moment would have been communicated to Government. There is a vagueness about the statement that at once excites discredit.

OUR friends in Calcutta who were so lately in despair at the prospect of being deprived of their amusements next cold season are now, it seems, threatened with an *embarras de richesse* in that respect. In addition to the Opera Company, whose advent from Italy has been determined on, and the first-class dramatic talent that there is every likelihood of being supplied from England, M. Berger du Place who, we are told, has been guaranteed a respectable sum towards the expenses, left Calcutta by the last mail to organise a French Opera Company. His intention is to proceed to Cairo and some of the Levantine cities to pick up any available talent and so to form a small Company, returning to Calcutta, in time to open in August for a season of two months so as not to clash with the other arrangements. After Calcutta M. du Place purposes visiting Bombay and possibly other places.

THE *Hour* has much pleasure in being in a position to state that there is every prospect of a large addition being made to the funds which are being raised for the alleviation of the Indian famine, from a source altogether overlooked and unexpected. It appears that in 1861 a sum of £ 41,000 was collected for the relief of the Indian famine of that year. Of this sum £110,000 was remitted to Calcutta. The famine not turning out so severe as had been expected, £20,000 was subsequently remitted to this country as a contribution to the Lancashire Cotton Famine Fund, and there is every reason to believe that a very large balance still remains in the hands of the Government of India, which, if the facts are as surmised, could not be better applied than in aid of the present famine. The Kirk India Association has brought the matter under the notice of the Secretary of State for India, who, while acknowledging the communication with thanks, states that reference has been made to the Government of India on the subject. We have reason to believe that the unexpended amount in hand will be found to be about £60,000, together with accumulation of interest.

THE following is from the letter of a correspondent to a contemporary written from the famine districts:—"Agricultural prospects are very good; the rain we have had on the 12th and 28th May, and on the 1st June, has done good. The opening of rice godahs to the public for cash sales has had the best effect in the world. Government godahs will soon be empty, and if *Government continue to supply* the people with as much rice as they wish to purchase for cash, it will be a great relief. I must inform you that the bulk of the cultivators are not without the means to purchase sufficient rice to carry them on to August and September; it is only the labouring classes and the poor class of cultivators that will be thrown on the hands of Government, and even these will make a full return in the shape of splendid embanked roads, which will not cost more than they would have done had there been no famine. The rains we have had has made the country look like a green carpet, and no one would suppose from its appearance that there was famine or distress in the land. There has been a great falling-off in the number of coolies on relief works, more than three-fourths having gone to the paddy fields. The Mahanaddy river has risen considerably, so as to allow the largest-sized boats to come up."

THE following paper (says the *Guardian*) has been circulated among a number of clergy known for their attachment to Anglican principles:—"We, the undersigned bishops and priests of the Church of England, desire to express our solemn conviction that any attempt to enforce a rigid uniformity in the performance of divine worship would tend rather to confusion than to the peace of the Church and the edification of the flocks committed to our charge. Further, we desire to submit that it is expedient, in order to allay existing dissensions, that a canon should be enacted, or other steps taken to protect clergymen from interference in respect of the position which they may conscientiously feel it their duty to take at the holy table during the Communion Service; and that some liberty may likewise be conceded for the adoption of a distinctive Eucharistic dress, and of other ornaments and forms not inconsistent with the spirit of the Church of England, at early celebrations of the Holy Communion, or under such other limitations as Convocation may think fit to recommend, in cases where the minister and the congregation may desire the same." Most of the signatories are clergy of so-called "advanced" views, if not Ritualists. Archdeacon Allen's name is, however, among them.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—At a time when rewards have been fully bestowed upon those who have just performed a brilliant feat of arms in Ashantee, it may not be inopportune to revert to the honest and much desired claim for a decoration put forward by the survivors of the campaign in the Southern Mahratta, Kolapore, Southern Conkan, and Sawant Warree country—albeit thirty years' ago—in 1844-45. A claim for this medal was preferred at the time the question was raised of conferring a general medal for the North-West Provinces, a series of services which took place a few years later, and though it is believed the matter received attention, and was even favourably entertained by the Bombay Government, it by some mishap eventually fell through. Why a decoration was not granted at the successful conclusion of the campaign we have never been told. Probably the storm which so immediately afterwards burst in the Punjaub, and resulted in the brilliant victories on the Sutlej, cast into the shade the comparatively less important operations on the confines of the Bombay and Madras presidencies. However, that may be, it cannot be held that the expedition, being caused by the disaffection and resort to arms, of tributary chiefs, was therefore merely suppressing a rebellion, and so not entitled to decorative reward, because we have fresh in memory the honours so generously bestowed after the Mutiny—also a rebellion—as well as the medal but recently granted for suppressing rebellious tribes in the North-West Provinces. The troops which quelled the serious insurrection to which we refer amounted approximately to 10,000 or 12,000 men, including three British regiments (the 2nd Queen's, the 17th, and the 22nd), with large contingents of Artillery and Infantry from the Bombay and Madras native armies. The expedition lasted quite a twelvemonth, and besides being followed on its route by cholera for weeks together, it was frequently engaged with the enemy's forces, consisting of strong ... investment and reduction by process of the strong, natural hill forts of Panalia, Powanghur, Severmindrog, and Monohur, and the fierce rising out of a densely tangled jungle country, which was strongly stockaded throughout, and obstinately held and disputed by the concealed enemy. Generals Delamotte, Sir James Outram, Brough, Carruthers, Jacob, Wyllie and other leaders of note in that day were there. Few survive, but these few, both officers and men, would rejoice if they were even now to obtain a distinction so highly valued, and thus share with their fortunate brethren of later days.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 22ND MAY.

I HAVE frequently called attention to the foreign loans floated in this country and to the instances of discredit from repudiation and other causes which have during the last three years produced so much loss and anxiety to the entire class of foreign bondholders. Within the time named there have been five distinct cases of default involving an aggregate loss of enormous amount to English investors—Honduras, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Spain, and now Paraguay. The last was only announced this week, and it is chiefly worth noticing, as it illustrates the unbounded credulity of English investors. There are two Paraguay loans, brought out nominally by Robinson and Fleming of Austin Friars—really I believe by Albert Grant: one was issued in 1871 for £1,000,000, the other in 1872 for £2,000,000, the first an 8 per cent. stock at 80, the second an 8 per cent. stock at 85; the latter, it will be observed, being ingeniously issued at a higher price in order to show all the world the improvement in the credit of the borrowing country. Neither loan was fully subscribed at the time, but, in accordance with the vicious system now in vogue here, it was nominally taken by syndicates, on whose subscription a settlement was granted by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, and the bonds thus quoted in the official list were then regularly dealt in, the transactions being of course marked. The effect of this arrangement is that the most worthless securities can be brought into notice by the simple fact that the contractors, or promoters, or syndicates can go on buying them at a high price until they attract the attention of investors throughout the country, who then buy in small amounts, and ultimately relieve the original promoters of their holdings. Of course, if any default occurred in the payment of dividends before this point could be reached, the game would be spoiled, so that danger is provided against by the contractors retaining in their own hands enough to pay the dividends and drawings for about a couple of years, long before which the bonds are all placed. In addition the contractors have their profit on the contract price, which is of course very different from the issue price. Now, see how the matter stands. Take the first Paraguay loan for £1,000,000. The contract price was, I believe, 60 per cent.—that is £600,000 net. Out of this how much did the Paraguayan Government get? From the £600,000 had to be deducted, say, two years' interest on the £1,000,000 at 8 per cent, £160,000—and two years' drawings for the sinking fund at 2 per cent, £40,000—making £200,000 in all: which leaves just £400,000 to the Paraguayan Government out of a million, for which it continues responsible. Of course such ... less borrowing can never do. The end is inevitable, and, as a matter of fact, the loans to Honduras and other States which I have named, having been all of this character, have all had the same result. The borrowing State is no gainer; the only gainers are the original contractors. It may be asked, why then do such countries borrow under conditions which make ultimate repayment impossible except by sacrifices they cannot bear? The answer is, that those in office who arrange the loan in most cases have a pecuniary interest in its success, and do not care if a few hundred purse-proud Englishmen are the ultimate losers; and next there is often an idea among honest Central and Southern Americans that the reproductive outlay of the proceeds of the loan will really bear fruit which will enable them to pay the interest of the debt. They know of course that at the worst they can but plead inability to go on paying, and as they are beyond the jurisdiction of English Courts, and do not care for English public opinion—as, moreover, they have plenty of companions in the practice of repudiation, they argue that in any case there is no great disgrace in the act. Have the deluded bondholders, then, no remedy whatever? Not the slightest. The firms here that have brought out such loans may to a certain extent share in the discredit, but they cannot be held pecuniarily responsible. Besides, the anger of the bondholders can always be allayed at first by the intimation that it is hoped funds will yet be forthcoming to meet the dividends, and then after a few months of correspondence, when the real truth has to be told, the bondholders are assured by their previous inaction to have condoned the default. Even that is not the worst. The first Honduras loan led to a second and even a third; the first Costa Rica loan also to a second, and the first Paraguay to a second—why? Because it was at once seen that the mischief would be revealed too soon if the first loan stood by itself; the dividends would cease perhaps in a year. Hence the production of the second loan, not so much to be expended in the borrowing State as to pay some more dividends on the first loan and avert the fiasco until a fresh set of bondholders had bought in at a lower price when the complaints of loss might be expected to be not quite so serious. So the deception goes on; and when the *capot* comes the bondholders allow themselves to be entangled in a long negotiation which wastes time, allows their wrath to cool, and places those who are legally in any danger quite out of their reach. The original fault provides for and almost necessitates its own repetition, widening the range of sufferers, and rendering more hopeless any chance of compensation.

These well known characteristics of certain loans explain the persistent dislike and suspicion with which some men, otherwise estimable enough, and certainly very successful, are here regarded. Their very success makes their offence the more rank, as it seems to be based on the ruin of so many others. Take Albert Grant for instance, a man who, I really believe, never consciously did an unfair thing but who has made enormous sums of money out of loans and schemes which resulted in loss to others. Nothing he can do seems to have any effect in making him popular, and the more he does the more he seems to be suspected. The gift of Leicester Square to the metropolis—a splendid act of munificence—has been followed by the gift of a portrait of Sir Walter Scott by Landseer to the nation—that is to the National Portrait Gallery; but the envious tongues of detraction and calumny wag more furiously than ever. The fiasco of the Paraguay loans naturally gives fresh movement to the opposition his name encounters, and now, it would seem, even his fast friend, Sampson of the *Times*, has turned against him. In a notice on Monday last of a St. Petersburg Water Works Company, which Grant brought out, Sampson made some depreciatory remarks which excited some notice; they were so unlike his usual tone. I am told Grant resented this strongly, and I do not wonder at it, particularly as he did not know the real origin of the hostile criticism—on which I may give you some information one of these days. But it is rather dispiriting to one who is doing so much to merit and obtain public favour to find the prejudices against him recieving countenance from quarters whence nothing but compliment used to emanate.

The submarine telegraph question has been revived this week by the publication of intelligence, to the effect that the French Government has granted a concession to lay cables between the south coast of France and the eastern and south-eastern shores of the Mediterranean with certain privileges. Sir James Anderson, as the managing director of the Eastern Telegraph Company, whose monopoly is thus threatened, ... the lists to point out that this concession is worthless—first, because the tariff of charges is fixed by an international Convention, to which the new Company would have to conform; second, because the existing lines have already cables, not only from England but also from Marseilles, which are not half employed; and next, because the Companies now engrossing the field pay only a moderate dividend. His remarks are perfectly true, and he might have added another, which I have no doubt he will do should a new company ever be started to work this concession. The traffic from France to the Levant and Egypt will never of itself pay a cable: and whenever the new company seeks to send its messages farther, it is confronted by the difficulty that the lines to India as well as to Turkey from Alexandria are in the hands of the Eastern Company, which will either refuse to take such messages or charge so exorbitant a tariff as to make them unremunerative. To be able to do much, therefore, the new company would have to lay a cable to India down the Red Sea, and that, I will undertake to say, English investors will never subscribe their money to do. The real object of these so-called concessions is to enable the holders to be bought off, and such is the end of the promoters of the new movement.

Cotton has been rather dull this week, and the complaints from Manchester of listless, dragging, and unprofitable trade multiply. Yet in some parts of Lancashire the manufacturers must be doing pretty well, judging from a paragraph I saw in a Manchester paper yesterday, headed, "Revival of the Cotton Trade in Lancashire." This sensational announcement turned out to mean that work had been resumed at what are called the Prestolee Cotton Mills, Farnworth, near Bolton, belonging to T. B. Crampton and Co., Limited. A thousand people were to be employed, as trade in the district was tolerably brisk and prosperous. The mills had been idle for eleven years. I suspect the explanation is to be found in the one word "Limited." A new company has taken the mills on speculation, and it is bound to set steam agoing. Whether they will pay is another question. Meanwhile I observe in a Liverpool paper a long lament on the evils of Bombay manufacturing competition. The writer, taking as the basis of his computation the year when the last complete returns relative to the cotton manufacturing industry of the United Kingdom were published, shows that the capital required to produce a quantity equal to all the manufactures exported to India in that year would be in England £19,065,000, in Bombay £32,130,000. Then the cost of the cotton would be in England £8,734,000 —in Bombay £7,068,000. Wages in Bombay would be £1,703,000 against £2,198,000 in England. The cost altogether would be £14,731,000 in England to produce 230,000,000 lbs. of yarn and goods, against £16,326,000, the cost in Bombay. But then, add 15 per cent. for freight, insurance, and other charges, and 5 per cent. duty to find the cost laid down in Bombay, and we have a total of £17,788,000 for the English goods against £16,326,000 for the Bombay goods —a margin of 8¼ per cent. in favour of manufacturing in Bombay. The compiler seems to think he has under-estimated the difference against England. I am incompetent to give an opinion, but send you the calculation as a curiosity.

I have only space left for a little incident, on the authenticity of which your readers may I think rely. At all events we may say of the story, *Si non è vero è ben trovato*. The present Duke of Bedford is supposed to be worth £280,000 a year, and his income is constantly on the increase as the leases on the Covent Garden and Bloomsbury estates fall in But he is of a frugal mind, and does not spend above £20,000 a year—nothing for a Duke. Lately he was seized one day with a fit of generosity, and he sent £1,000 to his son, the Marquis of Tavistock, a youth of 19, now studying at Oxford, with the following note: "Spend it on the fairest woman in the world, my boy, and bring me the bill." Expend it on frivolous and carnal dissipation? Lay it out on champagne breakfasts, or "little suppers," in the society of other "gilded youth" of about his own age? Did he think it in Purple with

11th June. Y. Y.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

JUBBULPORE, 10TH JUNE.

AN E. I. R. goods delivery clerk, a native, Bengalee by caste, absconded on the 7th instant from his station, taking with him 2,149 odd rupees belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. It seems that this amount was the railway charge on a large consignment booked to Jubbulpore from the B. S. and C. I. Line. The consignment he delivered to the consignee on its arrival here, receiving the freight on it from him. Instead of taking the cash to account, he made no entry of the transaction, making it appear as if the goods were still on hand. The police authorities on both lines were communicated with directly the matter came to light, and I have no doubt they will succeed in catching the delinquent.

The monsoons, I think, have fairly set in here now: we have had a great deal of rain during the last three or four days. But the place is very cool and pleasant.

N. W. PROVINCES and OUDH, 6TH JUNE.

THE following are the "draft grounds of appeal" in the case of Sinclair vs. Major-general Tombs and Government. In my letter which appeared in your issue of the 26th ultimo, you will observe that I criticised pretty freely the 7th and 8th grounds. I have a few more words to say of the 7th, when I shall have done with this case for the present. The last sentence in the Civil Judge's judgment—"In assigning the damages the Court has taken fully into consideration the high standing of General Tombs"—seems to have been a nut for every one, from the Government downwards, to crack. I have already given you my interpretation of the words. Many heads and hands have been employed in the construction of the draft. The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow himself urges that the Judge does not explain how the high standing of General Tombs affected his assessment of damages, nor is it clear how it can enter into the consideration. Does wrongful confinement, he asks, by a major-general involve greater loss to reputation than the same when submitted to by a police darogah? My reply to this is, no, it certainly does not involve a greater loss of reputation, but it does involve the greater wrong and the greater injury by one who may have permitted his high position to swerve his judgment, or whose position aggravated the wrong. The other horn of the dilemma put forward is,—does the honor of being so confined by an official of such high standing mitigate the consequences of the wrong? It assuredly does not, but the Judge in making a substantial award felt that the position and purse of the wrong-doer must be touched, whilst the sufferer was fully indemnified for an outrage that had been committed upon him,—whether justifiable or otherwise will be a point for the appellant courts to decide:—

1. That the evidence of Drs. Guthrie and Scott and of Mr. Reid shows that plaintiff was of a violent character and that his violence was such as to induce a *bona-fide* belief in the mind of the defendant that plaintiff was dangerous by reason of lunacy, and this evidence would have been strengthened had the Court not erroneously overruled certain admissible questions put to plaintiff by defendant's counsel.

2. That the arrest of the plaintiff, which of necessity must precede the enquiry as to his state of mind, was not only desirable in the interests of public safety, but was actually incumbent on the defendant, and that in the absence of the Cantonment Magistrate and District Magistrate from the station no other course was open to the defendant (this means, of course, Major General Tombs only) but to confine the plaintiff (Mr. Sinclair) to his own house until he could be dealt with according to law.

3. That the Civil Judge has both failed to understand and to apply the arguments urged on behalf of the defendant in justification of the arrest and confinement of the plaintiff. It was never contended that Act XXII of 1864 authorised the arrest of a lunatic. What was contended was that the Act in question vested in the defendant a control over the cantonment police, and if the police could under Act XXXVI of 1858 arrest a person believed to be dangerous by reason of lunacy, a ... control the cantonment police, and ... to the Cantonment Magistrate on the 3rd November 1872, defendant was discharged ... further responsibility, it being quite competent for that officer (the Cantonment Magistrate), under Section 423 of Act X of 1872, to have inquired into the plaintiff's sanity, if he thought it necessary to do so, and that defendant is in no way responsible for any act or omission of the Cantonment Magistrate.

5. That whether the plaintiff did or did not "find an asylum in jail," was not a point before the Civil Judge either in issue or in evidence, and that he had no right to import it into his judgment, having already held previously that the defendant was in no way responsible for the proceedings of the Criminal Court.

6. That the Civil Judge, in ruling that the plaintiff never placed himself in such a position as is described in Section 4 Act XXXVI of 1858, appears to have considered that no person is liable to arrest under that section unless he be wandering at large, but the appellant (Major-general Tombs) would submit that the section quoted authorises the arrest of any person believed to be dangerous by reason of lunacy.

7. That the Civil Judge having held the defendant to have acted *bona fide* and in the interests of public safety, the damages, if any, should have been nominal. The damages are not only excessive, but one of the standards by which they are assessed, viz, the "high standing of General Tombs," is both novel and extraordinary.

8. That the amount of suit being, in the Civil Judge's opinion, "excessive beyond all bounds," it was the duty of the Civil Judge to have awarded the defendant costs on the undecreed sum, Rs. 22,000, inasmuch as the amount of plaintiff's claim has affected the costs already incurred by the defendant.

THE MODE OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would ask the favour of your allowing me, through the columns of the *Gazette*, to bring to the notice of the Judges of the Small Causes Court the laxity that prevails on the part of the establishment retained for the purpose of receiving and granting receipts for instalments paid into court. As an instance, I would mention that I sent in a certain sum on the 10th instant, due as instalments on several bonds. The money was received, but no receipt granted, my messenger being told to call for one a couple of days hence. Now this, it must be acknowledged, is most unbusiness-like, risky, and should speedily be rectified. It is true that, the May vacation being only just over, a great rush must have been made by unfortunates like myself, instalments on whose bonds had fallen due, and who were consequently anxious to pay up and so escape a visit from Bailiff Smith or one of his colleagues, these gentlemen being, as I know, only too readily brought into requisition by that pest of India—the Marwaress—should you be in their books, and an opportunity occur such as the failure to pay in an instalment on the date it falls due. If the establishment referred to above is not to blame by reason of its being insufficient to carry on the work, as usual on such occasions, as after a vacation and other holidays, the Government should be asked to increase it to at least a semblance of efficiency. I may mention that this is the second occasion I have failed to receive receipts on the day instalments have been paid in.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MRS. LENNON'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this morning there is a letter contrasting the laxity with which Mr. Melville was treated when he embraced Islamism, and married a native girl, and the severity with which Mrs. Lennon is being treated in Bombay because she changed her religion and married a Pathan. Perhaps it did not occur to the chivalrous writer of that letter that there never was a charge of bigamy against Mr. Melville before the magistrate, whereas the woman here is distinctly charged with this crime, and the difference in the position of the two persons before the Court is very wide. Mr. Ryan is amply justified in the course he is pursuing, and the issue will no doubt still more support it. If it is true that Mrs. Lennon changed her religion before she married, there is small doubt that if she is properly defended she will get off; and if so it is not worth while for the prosecution to press the charge. But I incline to think that a better case can be made out by the Indian charging the woman with adultery, and using the Indian Penal Code expedient. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, there will not probably be much difficulty to prove this charge, and the long arm of justice may be granted to reach evil-doers in this way.

11th June. A. Y.

DEFECTS IN THE FOOD ADULTERATION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct a mistake in your report on a case, before the Senior Magistrate, appearing in your to-day's issue, in which the Health Officer prosecuted one Jairam for selling an article adulterated with a poisonous substance for food, it being unfit for such and likely to cause serious hurt to persons using it. The case was not dismissed because evidence failed to show that it was intended for human food, but for a different reason.

The evidence showed plainly that in one of the samples produced there was a sufficient quantity of red oxide of lead present to cause grievous hurt to any one using it internally, and further there was evidence to show that the buyer expressly stated he wanted it for his food, and other witnesses were produced to prove that saffron is used extensively in the food of natives and Europeans; and, notwithstanding all this, the magistrate had to dismiss the case because saffron could not be brought under the articles of food and drink in the meaning of the Municipal Act, it not being an alimentary substance. One might just as well say tea or coffee are not articles of food and drink.

This case deserves the notice of the public, for a man who is proved to sell an article which we all know is used extensively in the food of both Europeans and natives, and sells this article adulterated and mixed with red oxide of lead, a very poisonous substance—this man, I say, is afforded the protection of our laws and may sell as much of the article as he likes. Our legislature is apparently at a loss somewhere. With regard to what may be considered an article of food and drink, when adulterations are in question, I quote para. 14 of the Adulteration Act in England:—

"In the construction of this act the words 'articles of food and drink' shall include not only all alimentary substances, whether solids or liquids, but also all eatables and drinkables whatsoever, not being medical drugs or articles usually taken or sold as medicines."

Very few know to what immense extent adulterations are carried on in Bombay, and if our magistrates, for the want of proper laws, are unable to punish offences similar to the present, we may expect to see the evil increased, instead of being diminished.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

EUGENE C. SCHROTTKY.

N.B.—When giving my evidence I stated that one of the samples was an adulterated species of *saffloner*, not *flour*, which I beg you will correct. E. S.

DR. BHAU DAJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to remind the public, and particularly the friends of the late lamented Dr. Bhau Daji, that the time has now arrived when some definite steps should be taken to perpetuate amongst us the memory of the deceased. Dr. Bhau has left behind him a large number of friends, both Europeans and natives, who affectionately cherish his memory, and who, I am sure will not be wanting in testifying in some tangible shape their appreciation of his great worth. The cause of progress and reform in this Presidency has received a fatal blow by the untimely death of Dr. Bhau. The most admirable traits in his character were his ardent love of truth, his fearless independence, and his unostentatious charity. He never hid his religious prejudices under the cloak of hypocrisy, but always made a candid avowal of them. He never cared for the frowns or favours of the great, but invariably acted throughout life according to his own honest convictions. His charities were dispensed with the heart of a prince, and truly it might be said of him that his left hand knew not what his right hand did. In the general wreck that followed the commercial disasters of 1865-66, Dr. Bhau's splendid fortune perished; but the calamity made no impression upon his vigorous intellect. He bore his misfortunes bravely, and told me one day that he had been served with a warning from above to correct the errors into which his ambition had led him. He pursued, after that, his usual vocations with undiminished industry, and notwithstanding the toils and turmoils of his vast professional practice, and the cares and anxieties incidental to his pecuniary affairs, he was generally found, till late in the night, prosecuting with the zeal of a student his antiquarian researches. He had a mind richly stored with learning, and was possessed of great conversational powers; but with all accomplishments he was remarkably simple in address, and disregarded the distinctions of rank or fortune. He had a sincere respect for the English people, and always spoke with admiration of their truthfulness and independence. When Sheriff of Bombay some years ago, he had on one occasion to ... and the execution of a European soldier who had been condemned for murder. Whilst the unfortunate ... was waiting to leave the cell to the scaffold, the doctor's ears caught the words "In the midst of life we are in death" uttered by a clergyman who was present. These words were so sensibly impressed upon the doctor's mind, that from that time he now and then recounted them, and wondered how much of truth was condensed in so short a sentence. "*Ars longa vita est brevis*" was also a favourite phrase with him. About four months before he was seized with his fatal illness, he attended at the house of a friend, who had died the previous day of heat apoplexy. Here in a conversation with me he complained of his own bad health, and expressed his fears lest he should succumb to the same fate which had befallen the friend whose death we were then lamenting. The fears were almost prophetic; for, four months thence, he was stricken down by paralysis, the result of an apoplectic fit. During his illness he showed an exemplary resignation to the will of his Maker, and though his memory had partially deserted him, his interest in public affairs had not abated. He himself entertained but slight hopes of a recovery, and his almost daily wishes were that he might regain the powers of his mind for a little time to enable him to complete a work upon some subject which he had begun. He spoke confidently of the success of his remedy for leprosy, and the writer is aware from several instances that have come to his knowledge, that Dr. Bhau was in possession of a medicinal agent, which in some cases did eradicate, and in some mitigate, the rigours of that loathsome disease. He was shortly about to publish the discovery, when he was so suddenly cut off by death. Thus has died, in the midst of his career of usefulness, this great and good man whose life should be a study to the Indian youth.

11th June. AN ADMIRER.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 3rd instant are published in the last *Government Gazette* for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Ketri gauge on 30th ultimo, 10 feet 5 inches against 7 feet 6 inches last year. Kulree canal opened on 26th idem. Heavy rain at Mole in Kohistan.

Hyderabad.—River on 2nd 3 feet higher than on the same date last year. Weather cool. No sickness.

Shikarpur.—Average inundation. Preparations for kharif cultivation general. Public health fair.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather sultry. Fever prevailing.

Ahmedabad.—Weather growing warmer; was cloudy and squally on night of 1st instant.

Kaira.—Health good. Sowing crop being collected.

Surat.—Weather cool and public health good.

Broach.—Weather warmer.

Khandeish.—Heavy shower with thunder on night of 2nd at Dhulia. Weather and public health good.

Nasik.—Rain 1 inch 57 cents. Land being prepared for sowing. Public health good, except in Yeola, where dengue fever has appeared.

Tanna.—Rain 75 cents on 1st. Weather sultry. Ague prevalent. Fever in taluka Mahim, and slight cattle disease in Mahim, Shahpur, Murbar, and Bassein talukas

Poona.—Rain 1 inch 77 cents. Slightly fallen in Sirur-Purandhar, and Bhimthari. Weather somewhat cool. Cattle-disease in talukas Indapur Khed, Bhimthari, and Haveli. Fever among children in Haveli.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 76 cents. Cattle-disease in some villages of talukas Karjat, Jamkher, and Ankola. Public health good.

Sholapore.—Rain 2 inches 23 cents. Sowing operations not commenced. Public health good.

Satara.—Rain 62 cents. Public health generally good, except in Walwa, where bowel complaint slightly prevails.

Belgaum.—Rain 2 inches 57 cents. Manuring and sowing in progress. Health good.

Dharwar.—Rain general. Sowing operations still progressing. No scarcity of drinking water.

Kaladgi.—Rain 1 inch 93 cents. Kharif sowing commenced. Public health good.

Kanara.—Rain 5 inches 75 cents. Sowing operations in progress. Public health good.

Rajkote.—Whether hot. Rain 15 cents.

Wadwan.—Slight rain. Health good.

Baroda.—Temperature still high. South-westerly breeze continues. Public health good.

Colaba.—Crops reaped.

Ratnagherry (Report for the fortnight ending 26th ultimo).—Rain fell in talukas Malwan, Deogad, Subha Peta of Rajapur, and slightly in Dapuli. Sowing operations in progress, and the reaping of dry season crops completed. Small-pox in some villages of the Subha Peta of Malwan taluka, in the Lanje Peta of Rajapur talukas, in taluka Khed, and some village of Dapuli. Cattle-disease in the Lanje Peta and in some villages of Dapuli taluka. Fever in the Lanje Peta. Other talukas healthy.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 10th June, 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

4th Regiment N. I.—Major C. B. Dodd, C. B. to officiate ... Wing Officer, vice Lieut.-Col. Taylor, proceeding on furlough.

Captain Assistant Commissary General Ist Class Quartermaster Hitchcock is appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

School Mistress Dillon, 2nd Battalion 7th Foot, is transferred to the 50th Foot, subject to the approval of the Director General of Military Education.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn J Gibbs, (18th Brigade), from 25th April to 27th October 1874, in England, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in cash.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure of the s.s. Assyria, to Calcutta and intermediate ports, having been postponed to Tuesday, the 16th instant, mails will be closed at 2 P.M. on that date.—C. A. STUART, Post Master.

ADDITIONAL TRANSLATORS.—An additional translators' establishment at the High Court was recently sanctioned by Government as a temporary measure. Six additional translators for the Original side were accordingly sworn in before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday the 9th June, was 284, being 10 more than in the preceding week, 13 more than the total of the week ending 10th June 1873, and 30 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 210 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 1st June 1874, Rs. 83,24,547; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 18,22,934; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 7,00,007; balance, Rs. 74,47,474. There are in addition 3,49,721 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.—The prow lately reported as being swamped while alongside the American ship Jane Ingelow, on the 8th instant, was laden at the time with 46 bales of cotton belonging to Messrs. Forbes and Co. 25 of these have been recovered and taken to the Custom House Bunder, and 9 landed by the Water Police at the Carnac Bunder. A similar accident occurred the day before yesterday. A barge struck against a prow laden with piece goods, sugar, &c., while alongside the s.s. Golconda. Five packages were secured by a boat belonging to the Harbour Defences.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 4,484. Of these, 1,381 were new admissions, consisting of 661 Hindoos, 478 Parsees, 245 Mussulmans, 99 Christians, and 2 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 172·83. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.:—Intermittent and remittent fevers 329; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery, 292; disease, of the air-passages, 199; catarrh, 38; whooping-cough, 16; mumps, 6; typhoid fever, 3; and measles, 1.

THE BOMBAY U. S. F. PENSION FUND.—The annual report for the year ending 31st March 1874, read at the general meeting of the subscribers held on the 5th instant, in the New Secretariat, shows that the number of subscribers to the Pension Fund has increased to 222; of those to the Life Assurance Branch to 17; of the incumbents to 26; and the accumulated capital, in deposit in H. M's Treasury, to Rs. 2,97,900. The consideration of the proposals to reduce the existing rate of subscription was deferred pending the receipt of a valuation, by an actuary in England, of the affairs of the Fund. Mr. J. F. Vaz was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. GOLCONDA, Captain W. W. Eastman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr W Todd
Mr John Hodgart
Lieut

place than in the other. Consequently, the capital required in Bombay to produce goods, &c., equal in weight to the quantity exported to all India in 1871 would be as follows compared with that actually employed in England :—

	Employed in England.	Requisite in Bombay.
Spindles	30,439,000	£39,560,000
Looms	2,330,000	3,030,000
Floating	6,000,000	5,000,000
Total	£19,051,000	£22,130,000

The weight of yarns and goods exported in 1871 was 205,000,000, and of yarn 25,000,000 lbs. The export value was £14,700,000 or 15·34d. per lb. The cost of transit, &c., was about 15 per cent., and the total value at Bombay about £16,900,000 or 17·64d. per lb. This figure agrees with the Bombay import returns. To produce 230 million pounds of yarns and goods required 258 million pounds of raw cotton; the waste during the processes of spinning and weaving being 11 per cent. In India, however, the loss from waste would be at least 22 per cent.: the cotton used being all Surats, whereas in England, in 1871, the cotton used was chiefly American. The quantity required therefore would be 295 million pounds. The average cost of the cotton consumed in England in 1871 was 8¼d. per lb. The average price of Dholleras in Liverpool in the same year was 6¼d. per lb., but the cost in Bombay would be about 15 per cent. less than this figure—say 5¼d. per lb. The total value of the cotton requisite to produce 230,000,000 lbs. of goods in Bombay would, consequently, be £7,065,620, say 295,000,000 lbs. at 5¼d., against £8,734,000 or 258,000,000 lbs. at 8¼d. per lb. in England.

The item of wages in England we estimate at 1¼d. per lb. on 258,000,000 lb. of cotton spun, and 1d. per lb. on 205,000,000 lbs. of yarn converted into cloth, or a total of £2,198,800. In India about 30 per cent. of the hands employed will be skilled labourers, receiving at least double the wages paid in England, but 70 per cent. will be unskilled operatives, receiving only 75 per cent. of the rate current here. Thirty per cent. of £2,198,800 — say £659,400 — doubled is equal to £1,318,800, and 70 per cent. — say £1,538,000 — minus 75 per cent., is equal to £384,600, or a total of £1,703,400, against £2,198,800 in England. Sundry expenses — coal, gas, oil, rates, &c. — we estimate at 1½d. per lb. upon 258 million pounds of cotton spun, and 1d. upon 205 million pounds of yarn manufactured, say a total of £2,068,000. These expenses will probably be at least 15 per cent. greater in Bombay than in Lancashire, say a total of £2,372,000. Wear and tear of machinery in England we estimate at 5 per cent. on £13,065,000, or £783,000, and at 10 per cent. in India on £26,130,000 or £2,613,000. Interest on capital employed we place at 5 per cent. on £19,065,000 in England or £953,000, and at 8 per cent. on £32,130,000 in India or £2,570,000.

A recapitulation of the foregoing gives the following result :—

	England.	Bombay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Weight of cotton consumed	258,000,000	295,000,000
Waste in spinning	28,000,000	65,000,000
Yarns and goods produced	230,000,000	230,000,000
Weight of cotton consumed	258,000,000	295,000,000
Average price per lb	8¼d.	5¼d.
Cost of cotton used	£8,734,000	£7,065,000
Wages	2,198,800	1,703,000
Other expenses	2,068,000	2,372,000
Wear and tear of machinery	783,000	2,613,000
Interest on capital employed	953,000	2,570,000
Cost of goods, &c., produced	£14,731,000	£16,326,000

The cost of production in England is only a trifle more than the declared export value given, as stated above, in the Board of Trade returns as about £14,700,000. To get at the cost in Bombay, however, we must add 15 per cent. for freight, insurance, and other charges, and 5 per cent. for import duties paid at Bombay. With these additions the comparison stands as follows :—

	England.	India.
Cost as above	£14,731,000	£16,326,000
Add 15 per cent. expenses	2,210,000	—
	£16,941,000	£16,326,000
Add 5 per cent. duties	847,000	—
Total cost in Bombay	£17,788,000	£16,326,000

We have stated the case as strongly as we possibly could against India, and yet the figures show a margin of £1,462,000 or 8½ per cent. in favour of manufacturing in Bombay, over and above the ordinary profits of investments.

We take the following from the monthly cotton report communicated to the New York *Journal of Commerce* by Messrs. Lehman Brothers :—

The first half of last month was characterised by a strong and advancing tendency of all markets, but which was scarcely maintained during the latter half. It is certainly remarkable that the large stock which New York carries for this time of the year—140,000 bales—does not press more heavily on the market, notwithstanding that spinners' takings remain so insignificant. The cause is to be looked for in the fact that holders have sold later months at higher prices than rule now for spots. We quote—June 17¾, July 18, August 18¼, whilst low middling on the spot is only 17¼ besides, the [illegible] by the prices ruling both in Europe and for speculation purposes here for delivery of next crop.

The Southern markets, in consequence of poor selection, are for the most part already deserted by buyers; the nominal stock there is rapidly decreasing through the gradual completion of ships loading and bound to sail. It is scarcely probable that this will continue; as the immense [illegible] of cotton was no doubt impeded, if not made impossible, by bad roads, inundations, etc. As soon as these impediments are removed, arrivals may temporarily swell up.

The crop 1873-74, however, is already more or less in the background; we reckon upon 4,100,000, and with the great and daily increasing consumption of American cotton, which at present prices is rapidly pushing Indian kinds out of the markets, the conviction is gaining ground that present prices will no doubt be maintained in Europe, that they may even have a moderate advance.

Here (in New York) we are governed by the operations of "Bulls and Bears," operations which defy calculations. They have merely a speculative basis, and are therefore, of little interest to the trade in the real article. Instead of this we are more interested in the new crop, particularly as it first appearances were unfavourable. A continuous rainfall caused all the rivers of the South, particularly the Mississippi and its tributaries, to overflow and produce extensive inundations. To say how much land is covered by such inundations is not possible, but we hear of estimates of the loss in cotton of 100,000 bales and over.

As in former years, the "bulls" have made as much capital as possible out of this event, and although we do not by any means wish to dispute its importance for the moment, there can be no doubt that the damage can still be made good by replanting if the waters subside. Our New Orleans advices report a steady falling of the Mississippi; and we hope, therefore, the misery of the poor farmers, whose all is in jeopardy, and who are in a most precarious position, may speedily be mitigated, and that they may still be able to make a tolerable crop. We may reasonably assume the late rise in prices and the inundations will have caused increased planting in other parts of the cotton belt.

The spring up till now has been very cold. There have been from time to time sharp night frosts in the more northern parts of the South, but the damage caused through these we believe is inconsiderable, as the young plant was only partially above ground in consequence of the low temperature. Where it has been nipped the damage can easily be made good. Although in North and South Carolina and Georgia they have had a deal of rain, yet we hear nothing of inundations but only of the general backwardness of the plant. How careful one should be to come to precipitated conclusions from such events, as illustrated by the crop of '72-'73, when inundations were equally formidable, the weather quite as bad as now, and yet a crop of nearly five millions was reaped.

We assume that there may have been 12 per cent. less planting than last year, but we are still without precise data. It is not impossible that this deficit will be reduced by planting stimulated through present prices. It is certain that about one-third less fertilisers have been used, and this will tell more particularly on the crop in the Atlantic States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIVERPOOL ALBION.

SIR,—A word of warning a week ago was, to judge from results, badly wanted. Your correspondent "India," agreeing with me that land representing 300,000 bales is under water, maintains, on what grounds it is hard to conceive, that the whole is total loss. Such a statement is opposed to all experience of the past, and is utterly untenable. What the loss may be no one but a prophet can tell; but to say the planters of the submerged lands will lay down in despair and make no effort to recover lost time is hard to believe. They are not the men to do that. It would be interesting to know the fate of 40,000 bales taken last week by speculators. There has since then been a fall of ¼ per lb., and if spinners, who are said to have stocked heavily, keep out of the market, a further decline must be submitted to. The position of speculative holders looks gloomy indeed, and it is to be hoped that such attempts to force up unduly any article, may receive no countenance from the *bona-fide* consumer, and that the promoters of the "ring," in a small way, may suffer accordingly. Looking in an old-fashioned way at supply and demand, there is really nothing to cause an advance in cotton beyond present values. Stocks are larger, and visible supply of the world greater than same time in 1873. Production in Lancashire has overtaken demand. There is nothing in accounts from the great Eastern markets to encourage shippers: on the contrary, certain losses stare them in the face. The worst of the Bengal famine is not over. The exports from Bombay this month will approach 300,000 bales to Europe, about half will be via Suez, and here in July. Speculators weigh these few suggestions, and think once, twice, thrice before buying another 40,000 bales in a week. I don't envy holders of Surat in July and August. Certainly no scarcity is yet apparent.—I am, &c.,

CAUTION.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Unfailing Restoratives.—When climate, age, or hardship has undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable, even under the most untoward circumstances. His well-known and highly-esteemed Ointment possesses the first and most virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most scrofulous sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, and erysipelas. They have long been famed for their power of subduing glandular inflammations, local irritations, prickly heat, and that annoying eruption which frequently springs from neglecting outdoor exercise.

LORD SANDHURST'S CASE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 22.)

THE debate of last night on Mr. Anderson's motion took rather an unexpected end, as we cannot but think, a somewhat unsatisfactory turn towards its conclusion. The House—and, we apprehend, the public generally—would have been satisfied to have let the matter drop at the point to which it was brought by Mr. Hardy's reply to Mr Anderson; and, for our own part, we very much regret that the discussion was any further prolonged. Mr. Anderson's motion was, no doubt, couched in terms of somewhat intelligious severity, but the moderation of his speech was a sufficient corrective of this, and by his disclaimer of any intention to impute improper motives to Lord Sandhurst, he made the only concession which could properly be demanded of him. After all, irregularities have been committed to which Mr. Anderson had a perfect right to draw the attention of the House. The Secretary for War, speaking on behalf of his Department, made the fullest admission of Lord Sandhurst's *bona fides*, and deprecated, with the entire assent of the House, the infliction of any parliamentary censure under the circumstances upon the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. Thus, Mr. Anderson's motion being justified, and Mr. Hardy's explanation satisfactory, there was no ground or occasion for the employment of hard words on either side. It is to be regretted, therefore, that Mr. Horsman's injudicious and intemperate advocacy of Lord Sandhurst should have raised a question which it now becomes absolutely necessary to discuss. It may be as good as it is bold policy to carry the war into the enemy's country; but it necessarily leads to the renewal of the fight. We may be ready to admit that Lord Sandhurst does not merit parliamentary censure, but we are by no means prepared to admit, as Mr. Horsman asks us to do, that he is an ill-used man, and that it is the War Office authorities themselves by whom such censure is really merited.

We are really at loss to discover the grounds upon which Mr. Horsman's vehement accusations are based. When Lord Sandhurst's position is compared to that of a man at whose head a pistol is presented with a demand for "Your money or your life," and when we are told that he claimed the "right" to keep the money which he afterwards refunded, and that it was "extorted" from him and so forth, we are really constrained to ask with whom the interpretation of a document like the Royal Warrant is to rest—with an officer interested or with the War Office authorities, responsible to and subject to the control of Parliament in their application of public monies. If the interpretation adopted by these authorities is incorrect, there is regular and recognized means of challenging it, and the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland has no more claim than a sub-lieutenant to insist on his own construction of the document, nor is there any more oppression in compelling the former to submit to the construction put upon it by his official superiors than there is in compelling the latter. Mr. Horsman, however, goes on to complain of the construction actually put upon it by the War Office. He understands, on the authority of a clerk in the Dublin Pay Office, that it was the practice "to be guided by common-sense and equity in these matters;" but, setting aside the fact that the clerk's opinion on such a point is of no more authority than Lord Sandhurst's, it seems clear from the mere statement of the rule acted upon, if it has been correctly stated, that there is no room for the application of what Mr. Horsman considers "common-sense and equity" in the matter. If there is, as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman asserts, a passage in the Royal Warrant which "states as plainly as possible that staff pay and allowances are to be paid solely for services locally rendered," there is an end of the question. The rule may be productive of the greatest hardship, and so far as the "allowances" are concerned we are certainly not prepared to defend it, and if so it should be relaxed, but so long as it exists we are quite at a loss to see how the War Office can be asked to relax it of their own authority in favour of a Commander-in-Chief any more than in favour of a subaltern. Mr Horsman's charge of shabby economy against the War Office is, in our opinion (which is at least the opinion, it will be admitted, of a by no means favourable witness), quite gratuitous and unfounded; and he would have done better if to his praises of Mr. Anderson for abstaining from imputing improper motives he had added the more sincere flattery of imitation.

But since Mr. Horsman almost challenges us to do so, we are quite prepared to contend, not only that the War Office had no choice but to act upon the rules of the Royal Warrant, but that those rules—as to pay, at least—are obviously proper, and ought to be maintained. As to the allowances, their amount per diem is manifestly insufficient, but the proper remedy is not, as Mr. Horsman seems to think, to allow officers to supplement their deficiency by drawing them during absence from the local duties to which those allowances are applicable, but to confine them strictly to the period during which such duties are being performed, and to make them adequate to such performance. But as to the stoppage of staff pay after the expiration of a certain period of absence, we are decidedly of opinion that some such rule is necessary, and we think that this very case is the best proof of its necessity. If there is any use in having a Commander-in-Chief at his post, he must have some inducement to stay there, which he certainly will not have if he can draw an equal amount of pay during his absence. The absence of Lord Sandhurst from duty for seventeen months out of twenty-four may have been absolutely unavoidable, and a great misfortune for himself, but without some such rule as that in question a Commander-in-Chief might absent himself for this period, whose absence would be perfectly avoidable and a misfortune only to the public service. Nor can we admit the alleged hardship in respect of Lord Sandhurst's absence on parliamentary duties. It is not possible to give, nor would an officer receive, pecuniary remuneration for such a service; but Lord Sandhurst was incurred with a peerage—not we hope [illegible] opportunities hereafter put it, that he might "make speeches to order" in the House of Lords, but to reward his undoubted services as an adviser of the Government. And this we cannot think an insufficient reward.

THE MORTALITY AMONG EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA

IN the course of the debate on the West African Settlements Mr. Mills stated that the mortality in the European army in India had been by sanitary improvements reduced from 69 to 34 per 1,000. A return which has just been presented to Parliament induces the belief that in this respect there has been considerable exaggeration, that the military death-rate in India has not for very many years been so high, and that consequently the result of sanitary improvements is much smaller than is supposed.

From the nature of the return before us, and its references to previous correspondence which is not in our possession, it is a little difficult to ascertain exactly where the Royal Commission and the Sanitary Commission of Bombay were at issue. As far as we can make out, however, the case stands as follows :—In 1862 or 1863 the Royal Commissioners on the sanitary state of the army of India made certain recommendations. Dr. Leith, the president of the Bombay sanitary commission, called in question the accuracy of the Royal Commissioners with regard to the Bombay Presidency. The Commissioners asserted that the annual death-rate for India had been, up to the date of the report, about 69 per 1,000. The Governor of Bombay in Council replied that as regarded the Bombay Presidency there must be an exaggeration, and supported Dr. Leith, the president of the Bombay Sanitary Commission above alluded to. In the Governor's despatch it was asserted that the average during the fifteen years previous to 1864 had been 29 per 1,000, and that since that date this had been gradually reduced till, in 1868, it only amounted to 12·06 per 1,000. It would appear, however, that the deaths out of hospital, and those of invalids on their way home, had been omitted from Dr. Leith's calculations, in accordance, has he states, with precedent. Adding, however, the former, he maintains that the mortality for the Bombay Presidency would be only 13·87. Between these figures and those of the Royal Commission there is, even if we add 2·13 for the deaths of invalids on the voyage home—bringing the total number up to 16 per 1,000—a very great gap. This fact may be partially explained by the admission into the calculation of the Royal Commissioners of deaths in action. On this subject, however, Dr. Leith justly observes :—"The number killed in battle may give evidence of the severity of the conflict with the enemy, and it may afford some indication of skilfulness or unskilfulness of the officer in command in handling his men, but it can conduce but little to the elucidation of the sanitary condition of the army." In 1863 it happens that the Bombay Presidency lost few or no men in action, therefore the admission of deaths in battle would not materially affect the accuracy of the estimate, which was that at that time the death-rate was about 69 per 1,000. It is true that the Commissioners refer to the whole of India, and not to Bombay alone, but Bombay is by no means the most healthy Presidency, and has fewer sanitariums than Bengal. Now, in Bengal, in 1863, the deaths in action were few, and the same may be said with regard to Madras, which is not much better provided with hill stations than Bombay. It is, therefore, inconceivable if the mortality in 1863 was in Bombay about 16 per 1,000—at the highest calculation—it could have been much greater in the other two presidencies. Have we, then, been, on the one hand, needlessly shocked by the calculations of the Royal Commissioners; and have we, on the other hand, been jubilant over a decrease in mortality which has not taken place? Indeed, is it true that the mortality at the present time is so much as 24 per 1,000? There seem to be serious grounds for doubt on this subject, and as far as we can make out the public are without reliable information. It is important that these doubts should be dispelled with as little delay as possible, for if the mortality among Europeans engaged in the military services in India should really turn out to be little higher than the mortality among the same class of persons in England, both our recruiting would be facilitated and the rates of insurance on officers' lives would be lowered. We can understand that if the average of mortality was calculated from the statistics of the years between 1838 and 1863 the mortality may have been as high as it was represented to have been by the Royal Commissioners, for that period includes the operations in Afghanistan, the campaigns in Sindh, and against the Gwalior army, the two Sikh wars, the Indian mutiny, and a host of expeditions against hill tribes, besides several very serious outbreaks of cholera. Now in these campaigns as many, if not more, even perished from disease caused by exposure and hardship as from wounds received in action. Moreover, at the close of the Indian mutiny, several stations, previously occupied by native troops only, were garrisoned by European regiments. In these stations the barracks were frequently bad, the sanitary arrangements defective, and very little had been done to provide healthy amusements for the soldiers. The mortality at such places was therefore naturally higher at first than it afterwards became. It is therefore probable that the Royal Commissioners were right when, taking the average of a series of exceptionally bad years, they asserted that the mortality was 69 per 1,000. We feel persuaded, however, that they were completely in error when they maintained that the mortality of the year in which they sent in their report continued to be so high. It is to be hoped therefore that Sir George Balfour, who moved for the return which has just been issued, will insist on having the matter thoroughly investigated

SANDY BAR.

BY BRET HARTE.

BEFORE nine o'clock it was pretty well known all along the river that the two parties of the "Amity Claim" had quarrelled and separated at daybreak. At that time the attention of their nearest neighbour had been attracted by the sounds of altercations and two consecutive pistol shots. Running out, he had seen, dimly, in the gray mist that rose from the river, the tall form of Scott, one of the partners, descending the hill towards the canon; a moment later, York, the other partner; had appeared from the cabin, and walked in an opposite direction toward the river, passing within a few feet of the curious watcher. Later it was discovered that a serious Chinaman, cutting wood before the cabin, had witnessed part of the quarrel. But John was stolid, indifferent, and reticent. "Me choppee wood, me no fightee," was his serene response to all anxious queries. "But what did they say, John?" John did not care. Colonel Starbottle deftly ran over the various popular epithets, which a generous public sentiment might accept as reasonable provocation for an assault. But John did not recognise them. "And this yer's the cattle," said the Colonel, with some severity, "that some thinks oughter to be allowed to testify agin a White Man! Git—you heathen!"

Still the quarrel remained inexplicable. That two men, whose amiability and grave tact had earned for them the title of "The Peacemakers," in a community not greatly given to the passive virtues—that these men, singularly devoted to each other, should suddenly and violently quarrel, might well excite the curiosity of the camp. A few of the more inquisitive visited the late scene of conflict, now deserted by its former occupants. There was no trace of disorder or confusion in the neat cabin. The rude table was arranged as if for breakfast; the pan of yellow biscuits still sat upon that hearth whose dead embers might have typified the evil passions that had raged there an hour before. But Colonel Starbottle's eye—albeit somewhat bloodshot and rheumy—was more intent on practical details. On examination, a bullet-hole was found in the door-post; and another nearly opposite in the casing of the window. The Colonel called attention to the fact that the one agreed with the bore of Scott's revolver, and the other with that of York's derringer. "They must have stood about yer," said the Colonel, taking position; "not mo'n three feet apart, and—missed!" There was a fine touch of pathos in the falling inflection of the Colonel's voice, which was not without effect. A delicate perception of wasted opportunity thrilled his auditors.

But the Bar was destined to experience a greater disappointment. The two antagonists had not met since the quarrel, and it was vaguely rumoured that, on the occasion of a second meeting, each had determined to kill the other "on sight." There was, consequently, some excitement—and, it is to be feared, no little gratification—when, at ten o'clock, York stepped from the Magnolia Saloon into the one long straggling street of the camp, at the same moment that Scott left the blacksmith's shop at the forks of the road. It was evident at a glance that a meeting could only be avoided by the actual retreat of one or the other.

In an instant the doors and windows of the adjacent saloons were filled with faces. Heads unaccountably appeared above the river banks and from behind boulders. An empty wagon at the cross-road was suddenly crowded with people, who seemed to have sprung from the earth. There was much running and confusion on the hill-side. On the mountain road, Mr. Jack Hamlin had reined up his horse, and was standing upright on the seat of his buggy, and the two objects of this absorbing attention approached each other.

"York's got the start," "Scott'll line on that tree," "He's waiting to draw his fire," came from the cart; and then it was silent. But above this human breathlessness, the river rushed and sang, and the wind rustled the tree-tops with an indifference that seemed obtrusive. Colonel Starbottle felt it, and in a moment of sublime preoccupation, without looking around, waved his cane behind him, warningly to all nature, and said, "Shu!"

The men were now within a few feet of each other. A keen ran across the road before one of them. A feathery seed vessel, wafted from a wayside tree, fell at the feet of the other. And, unheeding this irony of nature, the two opponents came nearer, erect and rigid, looked in each other's eyes, and—passed!

Colonel Starbottle had to be lifted from the cart. "This yer Camp is played out," he said gloomily, as he affected to be supported into the Magnolia. With what further expression he might have indicated his feelings it was impossible to say, for at that moment Scott joined the group. "Did you speak to me?" he asked of the Colonel, dropping his hand, as with accidental familiarity, on that gentleman's shoulder. The Colonel, recognising some occult quality in the touch, and some unknown quantity in the glance of his questioner, contented himself by replying, "No, sir," with dignity. A few rods away, York's conduct was as characteristic and peculiar. "You had a mighty fine chance; why didn't you plump 'im?" said Jack Hamlin, as York drew near the buggy. "Because I hain't him," was the reply heard only by Jack. Contrary to popular belief, this reply was not hissed between the lips of the speaker, but was said in an ordinary tone. But Jack Hamlin, who was an observer of mankin', noticed that the speaker's hands were cold and his lips dry, as he helped him into the buggy, and accepted the seeming paradox with a smile.

Between York and Scott could not be settled after the usual local methods, it gave no further concern thereto. But presently it was rumoured that the "Amity Claim" was in litigation, and that its possession would be expensively disputed by each of the partners. As it was well known that the claim in question was "worked out" and worthless, and that the partners, whom it had already enriched, had talked of abandoning it but a day or two before the quarrel, this proceeding could only be accounted for as gratuitous spite. Later, two San Francisco lawyers made their appearance in this guileless Arcadia, and were eventually taken into the saloons, and—what was pretty much the same thing—the confidence of the inhabitants. The results of this unhallowed intimacy were many subpœnas; and, indeed, when the "Amity Claim" came to trial, all of Sandy Bar that was not in compulsory attendance at the county seat came there from curiosity. The gulches and ditches for miles around were deserted. I do not propose to describe that already famous trial. Enough that, in the language of the plaintiff's counsel, "it was one of no ordinary significance, involving the inherent rights of that enduring industry which had developed the Pactolian resources of this golden" land, and," in the homelier phrase of Colonel Starbottle, "A fuss that gentlemen might he's settled in ten minutes over a social glass, if they meant business; or in ten seconds with a revolver, if they meant fun." Scott got a verdict, from which York instantly appealed. It was said that he had sworn to spend his last dollar in the struggle.

In this way Sandy Bar began to accept the enmity of the former partners as a life-long feud, and the fact that they had ever been friends was forgotten. The few who expected to learn from the trial the origin of the quarrel were disappointed. Among the various conjectures, that which ascribed some occult feminine influence as the cause, was naturally popular in a camp given to dubious compliment of the sex. "My word for it, gentlemen," said Colonel Starbottle, who had been known in Sacramento as a gentleman of the Old School, "there's some lovely creature at the bottom of this." The gallant Colonel then proceeded to illustrate his theory, by divers sprightly stories, such as Gentlemen of the Old School are in the habit of repeating, but which, from deference to the prejudices of gentlemen of a more recent school, I refrain from transcribing here. But it would appear that even the Colonel's theory was fallacious. The only woman who personally might have exercised any influence over the partners was he pretty daughter of "old man Follinbee," of Poverty Flat, at whose hospitable house—which exhibited some comforts and refinements rare in that crude civilisation—both York and Scott were frequent visitors. Yet into this charming retreat York strode one evening, a month after the quarrel, and beholding Scott sitting there, turned to the fair hostess with the abrupt query, "Do you love the man?" The young woman thus addressed returned the answer—at once spirited and evasive—which we should occur to most of my fair readers in such an exigency. Without another word York left the house. "Miss Jo" heaved the least possible sigh as the door closed on York's curls and square shoulders, and then like a good girl she turned to her insulted guest. "But would you believe it, dear?" she afterwards related to an intimate friend," then their creature, after glowering at me for a moment, got upon its hind legs, took its hat, and left, too; and that's the last I've seen of either."

The same hard disregard of all other interests or feelings in the gratification of their blind rancour characterised all their actions. When York purchased the land below Scott's new claim, and obliged the latter, at a great expense, to make a long detour to carry a "tail-race" around it, Scott retaliated by building a dam that overflowed York's claim on the river. It was Scott who in conjunction with Colonel Starbottle first organised that active opposition to the Chinese which resulted in driving off of York's Mongolian labourers; it was York who built the wagon road and established the express which rendered Scott's mules and pack-trains obsolete; it was Scott who called into life the Vigilance Committee which expatriated York's friend Jack Hamlin; it was York who created the *Sandy Bar Herald*, which characterised the act as "a lawless outrage, and Scott as a Border Ruffian;" it was Scott, at the head of twenty marked men, who one moonlight night threw the offending "forms" into the yellow river, and scattered the types in the dusty road. These proceedings were received in the distant and more civil isedoubting towns as vague indications of progress and vitality. I have before me a copy of the *Poverty Flat Pioneer* for the week ending the 12th August, 1856, in which the editor, under the head of "County Improvements," says "the new Presbyterian Church on C street, at Sandy Bar, is completed. It stands upon the lot formerly occupied by the Mongolia Saloon, which was so mysteriously burnt last month. The temple, which now rises like a Phœnix from the ashes of the Mogualia, is virtually the free gift of H. J. York, Esq., of Sandy Bar, who purchased the lot and donated the lumber. Other buildings are going up in the vicinity, but the most noticeable is the Sunny South Saloon, erected by Captain Mat. Scott, nearly opposite the church. Captain Scott has spared no expense in the furnishing of this saloon, which promises to be one of the most agreeable places of resort in old Tuolumne. He has recently imported two new first-class billiard tables with cork-cushions. Our old friend, 'Mountain Jimmy' will dispense liquors at the bar. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column. Visitors to Sandy Bar cannot do better than give Jammy a call." Among the local items occurred the following :—"H. J. York, Esq., of Sandy Bar, has offered a reward of 100 dlrs. for the detection of the parties who hauled away the steps of the new Presbyterian Church street, Sandy Bar, during divine service on Sabbath evening last. Captain Scott adds another hundred for the capture of the miscreants who broke the magnificent plate glass windows of the new saloon in the evening. There is some talk of re-organising the old Vigilance Committee at Sandy Bar."

When, for many months of cloudless weather, the hard unwinking sun of Sandy Bar had regularly gone down on the unpacified wrath of these men, there was some talk of mediation. In particular, the pastor of the church to which I have just referred—a sincere, fearless, but perhaps not fully enlightened man—acted gladly upon the occasion of York's liberality to attempt to reunite the former partners. He preached an earnest sermon on the abstract sinfulness of discord and rancor. But the excellent sermons of the Rev. Mr. Daws were directed to an ideal congregation that did not exist at Sandy Bar—a congregation of beings of unmixed vices and virtues, of single impulses, and perfectly logical motives, of preternatural simplicity of child-like faith, and grown-up responsibilities. As unfortunately the people who actually attended Mr. Daws's church were mainly very human, somewhat artful, more self-accusing than self-accusing, rather good-natured, and decidedly weak, they quietly shed that portion of the sermon which referred to themselves, and accepting York and Scott—who were both in defiant attendance—as curious examples of those ideal beings above referred to, felt a certain satisfaction, which, I fear, was not altogether Christian-like, in there 'taking-down.' If Mr. Daws expected York and Scott to shake hands after the sermon he was disappointed. But he did not relax his purpose. With that quiet fearlessness and determination which had won for him the respect of men who were too apt to regard piety as synonymous with effeminacy, he attacked Scott in his own house. What he said has not been recorded, but it is to be feared that it was part of his sermon. When he had concluded Scott looked at him, not unkindly over the glasses of his bar, but said less irreverently than the works might convey, 'Young man, I rather like your style; but when you know York and me as well as you do God Almighty it will be time to talk.

And so the feud progressed; and so, as in more illustrious examples, the private and personal enmity of two representative men led gradually to the evolution of some crude, half-expressed principle or belief. It was not long before it was made evident that those beliefs were identical with certain broad principles laid down by the founders of the American Constitution, as expounded by the statesman-like A; or where the fatal quicksands on which the ship of state might be wrecked, warningly pointed out by the eloquent B. The practical result of all which was the nomination of York and Scott to represent the opposite factions of Sandy Bar in legislative councils.

For some weeks past the voters of Sandy Bar and the adjacent camps had been called upon, in large type, to "Rally!" In vain the great pines at the cross roads—whose trunks were compelled to bear this and other legends—moaned and protested from their windy watch towers. But one day, with fife and drum, and flaming transparency, a procession filed into the triangular grove at the head of the gulch. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Starbottle, who, having once enjoyed legislative functions, and being vaguely known as 'war-horse,' was considered to be a valuable partisan of York. He concluded an appeal for his friend with an enunciation of principles, interspersed with one or two anecdotes so gratuitously coarse that the very pines might have been moved to pelt him with their cast-off cones has he stood there. But he created a laugh, on which his candidate rode into popular notice; and when York rose to speak he was greeted with cheers. But, to the general astonishment, the new speaker at once launched into bitter denunciation of his rival. He not only dwelt upon Scott's deeds and example, as known to Sandy Bar, but spoke of facts connected with his previous career, hitherto unknown to his auditors. To great precision of epithets and directness of statement, the speaker added the fascination of revelation and exposure. The crowd cheered, yelled, and were delighted, but when this astounding philippic was concluded, there was a unanimous call for Scott. Colonel Starbottle would have resisted this manifest impropriety, but in vain. Fairly from a crude sense of justice, partly from a meaner craving for excitement, the assemblage was inflexible, and Scott was dragged, pushed, and pulled, upon the platform.

As his frowsy head and unkempt board appeared above the railing it was evident that he was drunk. But it was also evident before he opened his lips that the orator of Sandy Bar—the one man who could touch their vagabond sympathies, perhaps because he was not above appealing to them—stood before them. A consciousness of this power lent a certain dignity to his figure, and I am not sure but that his very physical condition impressed them as a kind of regal unbending and large condescension. Howbeit, when this unexpected Hector arose from this ditch York's myrmidons trembled.

"There's naught, gentlemen,' said Scott, leaning forward on the railing—"there's naught as that man has said as isn't true. I was run outer Cairo; I did belong to the Regulators; I did desert from the army; I did leave a wife in Kansas; but that's one thing he didn't charge me with, and, may be, didn't forgotten. For three years, gentlemen, I was that man's partner." Whether his [illegible] and enforced the climax, and virtually elected the speaker. That fall he went to S[illegible], York went aboard, and for the first time in many years distance and a new atmosphere isolated the old antagonists.

With little of change in the green wood gray rock, and yellow river, but with much shifting of human landmarks and new faces in its habitations, three years passed over Sandy Bar. The two men, once so identified with its character, seemed to have been quite forgotten. 'You will never return to Sandy Bar,' said Miss Follinbee, the 'Lily of Poverty Flat,' on meeting York in Paris, 'for Sandy Bar is no more. They call it Riverside now, and the new town is built higher upon the river bank. By the by, Jo says that Scott has won his suit about the Amity Claim, and that he lives in the old cabin and is drunk half his time. Oh I beg your pardon, added the lively lady as a flush crossed York's sallow cheek; 'but, bless me, I really thought that old grudge was made up. I'm sure it ought to be.'

It was three months after this conversation, and a pleasant summer evening, that the Poverty Flat coach drew up before the verandah of the Union Hotel at Sandy Bar. Among its passengers was one, apparently a stranger in the local distinction of well-fitting clothes and closely shaven face, who demanded a private room, and retired early to rest. But before sunrise next morning he arose, and drawing some clothes from his carpet-bag, proceeded to array himself in a pair of white duck trousers, a white duck overshirt, and straw hat. When his toilet was completed he tied a red bandana handkerchief in a loop and threw it loosely over his shoulders. The transformation was complete. As he crept softly down the stairs and stepped into the road he could have defied a friend in him or elegant stranger of the previous night, and but few have recognised the face and figure of Henry York of Sandy Bar.

In the uncertain light of that early hour, and in the change that had come over the settlement, he had to pause and look around before he could determine where Sandy Bar of his recollection lay below him, near the river; the buildings around him were of later date and newer fashion. As he strode towards the river he noticed here a schoolhouse and there a church. A little farther on the Sunny South saloon, now transformed into a restaurant, its gilding faded and its paint rubbed off. But now knew where he was, and running briskly down a declivity, crossed a ditch, and stood upon the lower boundary of the Amity Claim.

The gray mist was rising slowly from the river, clinging to the tree-tops and drifting up the mountain side until it was caught among those rocky crags, and held a sacrifice to the ascending sun. At his feet the earth, cruelly gashed and scarred by his forgotten engines, had since the old days put on a show of greenness here and there; and now smiled forgivingly up at him, as if things were not so bad after all. A few yards below him the old cabin with a pleasant suggestion of its being a new and special provision of nature, and a hare ran into an inverted sluice-box as he approached, as if it were put there for that purpose.

He had not yet dared to look in a certain direction. But the sun was now high enough to paint the little residence on which the cabin stood. In spite of his self-control, his heart beat faster as he raised his eyes towards it. Its window and door was closed, no smoke came from its adobe chimney, but it was also unchanged. When within a few yards of it he picked up a broken shovel, and shouldering it with a smile, strode toward the door and knocked. There was no sound from within. The smile died upon his lips as he nervously pushed the door.

A figure started up angrily and came towards him—a figure whose bloodshot eyes suddenly fixed into a vacant stare, whose arms were at first outstretched and then thrown up in warning gesticulation—a figure that suddenly gasped, choked, and then fell forward in a fit.

But before he touched the ground York had him out into the open air and sunshine. In the struggle both fell and rolled over on the ground. But the next moment York was sitting up, holding the convulsed frame of his former partner on his knee, and wiping the foam from his inarticulate lips. Gradually the tremor became less frequent, and then ceased, and the strong man lay unconscious in his arms.

For some moments York held him quietly thus, looking in his face. After the stroke of a woodman's axe—a mere phantom of sound—was all that broke the stillness. High up the mountain a whistling hawk hung breathlessly above them, and then came voices, and two men joined them.

"A fight?" No a fit; and would they help him bring the sick man to the hotel?

And there for a week the stricken partner lay, unconscious of aught but the visions wrought by disease and fear. On the eighth day at sunrise he rallied, and opening his eyes looked upon York and pressed his hand; then he spoke:

"And it's you. I thought it was only whiskey."

York replied by only taking both of his hands, boyishly working them backward and forward, as his elbow rested on the bed, with a pleasant smile.

"And you've been abroad. How did you like Paris?"

"So-so. How did you like Sacramento?"

"Bully."

And that was all they could think to say. Presently Scott opened his eyes again.

"I'm mighty weak."

"You'll get better soon."

"Not much."

A long silence followed, in which they could hear the sounds of two de-chopping, and that Sandy Bar was already astir for the coming day. Then Scott slowly and with difficulty turned his face to York, and said:

"I might have killed you once."

"I wish you had."

They pressed each other's hands again, but Scott's grasp was entirely failing. He seemed to summon his energies for a special effort.

"Old man!"

"Old chap."

"Closer!"

York bent his head towards the slowly fading face.

"Do ye mind that morning?"

"Yes."

A gleam of fun slid into the corner of Scott's blue eye as he whispered:

"Old man, that was too much saleratus to that bread."

It is said that there were his last words, for when the sun, which had so often gone down upon the idle wrath of these foolish men, looked again upon them reunited, it saw the hand of Scott fall cold and irresponsive from the yearning clasp of his former partner, and it knew that the feud of Sandy Bar was at an end.

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